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Among The Flowers

Artist—M. Vasudev

Gateway To China Has Creaking Hinges

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Short Story

A Web Of Mistakes

By R. D. Kulkarni.

It was six o'clock in the evening. There was still one letter to be typewritten. Most of the office-staff had gone home. I did it wearily and left the office for home.

That day I was feeling gloomy and sad. I did not know why? I was seeing the usual evening scenes one sees when one goes out at that time. People were going out for evening walks—I could see men and women of all types among them. Textile workers were returning from their work, and children were playing cricket heartily. All these things could not change the mood of my mind. When I came home, I found a letter waiting for us.

I tore the envelop. It was a letter written by Asha, one of my best friends. The letter ran as follows. 'Dear Sunanda, we have arranged a delightful function at our house tonight. There will be a grand feast and many other programmes. We have invited several other friends of ours. Please do come. Do not arrive at the appointed time. Come earlier. We shall enjoy this evening fully.

—Asha.'

This letter made me a bit happy. I changed my dress, and went to her house with enthusiasm and eagerness in my heart. As I had gone earlier, no other guests had come. Asha and her husband were in the hall, busy, arranging things for the function. I told her that I would be sitting in her room upstairs, and went to her room. There I found an interesting novel, and began to read it here and there. I was so much absorbed in it, that I did not know how much time had passed.

At one instant, I heard noises downstairs. I knew that guests had come, and I came out of the room. I was standing on the top-stair and began to survey them.

And suddenly I saw him sitting at a table with a beautiful lady. Yes—it was definitely himself—my former husband! I was seeing him after a long interval of years.

A feeling of sadness passed through my mind. My heart began to tremble. I took a few steps backwards, and held the door-handle of the room firmly.

Yes—these were his characteristics! I could observe them vividly from that top-stair. His beautiful manner of throwing his head backwards and laughing aloud, his silvery laugh—Now he was talking to that lady. I could hear his deep rich voice.

They were all there present in him. Could I ever forget them?

I managed to re-enter Asha's room, and sank in the chair; and I began to see the film of my past life screened vividly before my eyes.

He had attracted me at that time. Why he was attracted towards me—I do not remember. Neither I care to find it now.

We got married by Civil Registration; and that was the key-stone of my failure in life.

The first few days were spent happily, as was expected. Cinemas, dinners, trips, and such other usual things in life. But afterwards clashes began to happen between us, gradually. They were followed by misunderstandings. We could not agree even on trifle things. He began to do exactly the opposite of what I wished him to do. I also got irritated; and every day that passed, was of increasing quarrels, hatred and malice. Life became unbearable.

> "Human society is a web of mistakes. Nobody has the sense to do the right thing at the right time, and when the chance is gone, we break our hearts with vain longing."

Oh—I will never forget that evening! that evening the quarrel between us reached such an intensity that whenever I remember that incident, I become afraid—I am surprised how it happened at all! One argument was followed by another, and in the end, my tongue was let loose in a frenzy of passion. I said, 'Do not forget Arun, that we have done civil marriage. At any moment I can leave you and stand upon my own legs.' He was thunder-struck.

There were dark clouds in the sky. Heavy rain began to pour down. The atmosphere was so dramatic that I got encouraged. I continued, "Yes, Arun, the limit is reached. No longer I will tolerate such things. I am going to leave this house." He did not speak. Oh! Even at that last moment, this unfortunate soul of mine did not get the pleasure of listening to his deep rich voice!

I packed up my things, and left the house. In a few days I got myself divorced and left that city. I came here and with the ambition of becoming independent in life. I accepted a job of a typist in an office here.

But I did not become happy. I was never happy. Every now and then I used to remember his charming knack of throwing his head backwards and laughing aloud, and my ears often heard his deep rich voice.

Asha did not know this history of my life. Probably, Arun must have come as a guest in this city to a common friend of him and Asha; and along with that friend he must have come here.

My eyes sadly went to the table where the novel was lying; and on that particular page, there were these following lines: 'Human Society is a web of mistakes, nobody has the sense to do the right thing at the right time and when the chance is gone we break our hearts over vain longings.'

A sudden impulse came to me to go down and speak with Arun. A great desire came to me to get him—to get him back. I got up and came out of the room.

Downstairs in the hall everybody was gay. Fortunately, Asha was absorbed in talking with one of her friends. It seemed that she was greatly interested in that subject of discussion.

Bright lights were arranged. Gramophone music was going on, and everybody was happy. I made up my mind and began to climb down the stairs.

While talking with that beautiful lady, Arun suddenly looked up at me, and on his face I saw great surprise.

At once my feet began to tremble, my determination to speak with him was destroyed.

However I recovered. Steadily, slowly I came down the stairs, and went to him.

He stood up from his chair. 'Hullo, Sunanda, How are you'? That was his question; and after all those long and unhappy years I once again heard his deep rich voice addressed to me.

That was a moment of felicity to me. I could not answer his question. He was embarrassed: He spoke again, 'Meet my wife, Sunanda! This is my wife!' I looked at her. She smiled at me. I looked at her beautiful face; I looked at her gorgeous dress; and I looked at her jewellery.

Suddenly I was convinced that she was quite worthy of him. I looked at Arun. In my sad eyes he read my pain and my agony! Looking away from me he said, 'It can't be helped now, Sunanda! It is gone—gone permanently!' and with some words of excuse to Asha and her husband, he left the hall.

I came up, I came up the stairs very fast, and entered the room in order to shut myself from the outside world. But there again I glanced over the lines in the novel: 'Human Society is a web of mistakes; nobody has the sense to do the right thing at the right time, and when the chance is gone, we break our hearts over vain longings.'

Slowly I closed the book and was looking at the darkness outside the window for an infinite time.

A Plague On 'Abbrs'

By Anita Daniel

Our language has become a code. Later generations will have to decipher it like hieroglyphics, and will wonder why on earth we ever talked like that. Speaking and writing in abbreviations is like eating dehydrated food. It may be practical, but it takes all the flavour out of life.

Centuries ago holy words, as a result of a kind of taboo, were reduced to initials. Later on it became good taste to use abbreviations for words "not fit to print." During the war military abbreviations were considered necessary.

In civilian life abbreviations and initials have become synonymous with unpleasant things. They remind us of taxes, of rationing, of regimentation in general.

They have been carried so far that we might have an incident described something like this:

"At 7 p. m., E. D. S. T., she passed the G.P.O., where she met the G. M. of the G. E., candidate of the G.O.P., with his friend, a C.P.A. He bitterly complained about the H.C.L. His son, an M.A. and an N.C.O., was now with the N.B.C., while his daughter a former W.A.C. and member of the W.C.T.U., engaged to an M.E. who had graduated from M.I.T., hunted for an apt.

"She put her handkerchief to her mouth—having a temperature of 102 F. after a treatment from her D.D.S. who sent her to the hospital with an R.N. He had given her an Rx. to be taken table spoon every hour. She said, 'Your I.Q. is high enough to see that I'm N.G. for talk now. Send me the packing. C.O.D. O.K.?"

As long as we go in for constant abbreviations, there will be something wrong with us. Happy people don't mutilate their words. On the contrary, they rejoice in their sounds, they relish every syllable. Imagine a boy saying: "I. L. Y., D." to his girl, instead of "I love you, darling."

What are we doing with all the time we save by swallowing words? It's nothing but a fad—which word itself, by the way, originally meant "For A Day."

Words need to be used in full if they are to be fully understood. We ought to speak of the United States rather than the U. S. The U. N., U.N.R.R.A., U.N.E.S.C.O. and many other organizations might mean more if they were not reduced to code style. The obligation to spell out the words includes the obligation to think about them, be it ever so slightly.

A poll would undoubtedly show an astonishing number of people who do not know about these world organizations because they confuse their initials and thus forget their purpose. It detracts greatly from its dignity when you condense the name of a tremendous movement. To many I.R.T. means as much as U. N. (with the difference that the former runs much better).

In the job of labeling important organizations, good new names are needed instead of conglomerations of pithless words, for a word in itself can paint a world. "Hunger" will always stir the conscience, but a mere "H" would be meaningless.

Moderns talk a lot and certainly write a lot. At least half of it doubtless could be spared. Yet in the midst of a jungle of words we get thrifty all of a sudden and use abbreviations which often call for longer explanations than the phrases spelled out.

The strange thing is that, simultaneously with the hobby of condensing all kinds of words into dissonant abbreviations, we love to pronounce certain other words fully. That's the case with smart foreign expressions and with words describing physical or psychical diseases. You read about "halitosis", which is the pompous name for an unpleasant odor. No one would drop a single syllable when taking about psychoanalysis. We feel that the length of the word adds to its dignity. It makes us feel more important when we use it.

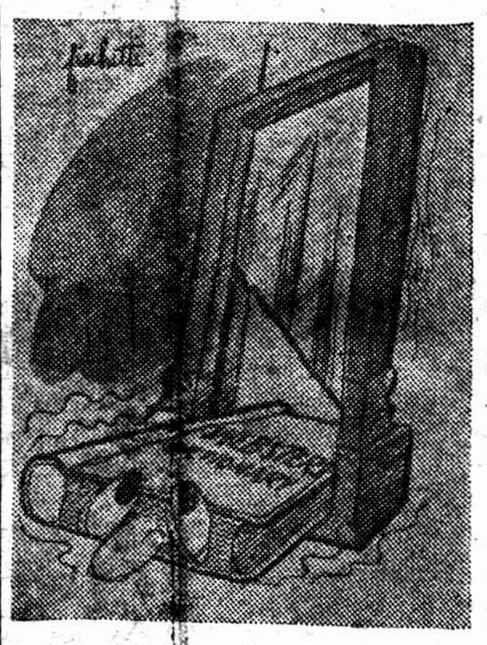
During a trip through Italy I remember once talking to a peasant whose sweet 1-year-old daughter was sitting under an olive tree. I admired the child and asked her name.

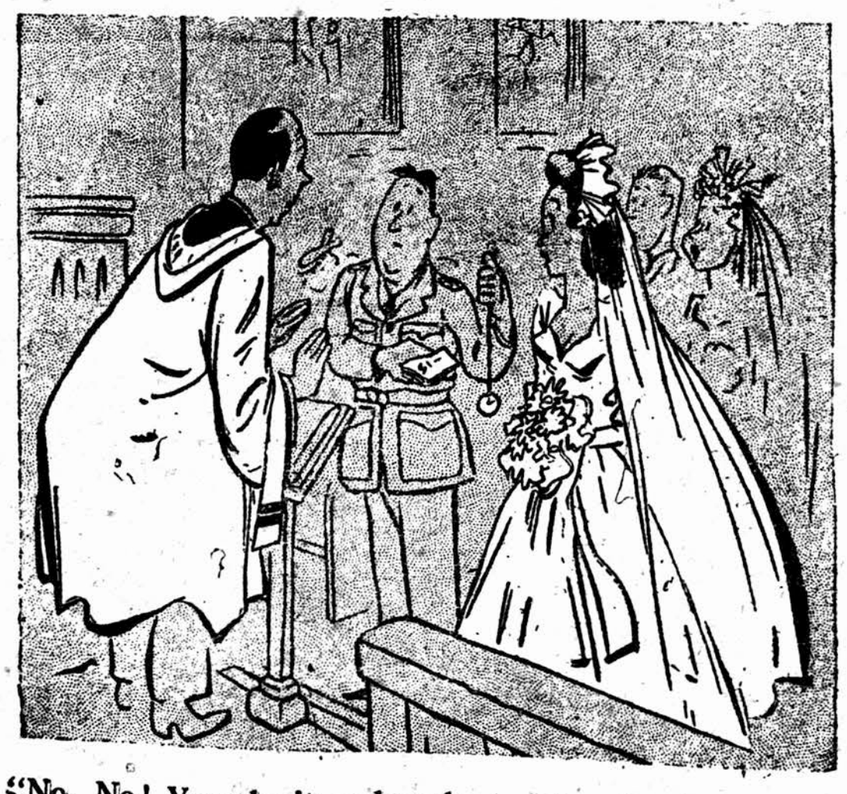
"We call her Amalasvinta", her father said.

I smiled. "Isn't that rather a long name?"

The peasant looked at me with clear contempt. "We are not town people", he said. "We've got time."

(—"N. Y. Times Magazine").





"No, No! You don't endow her with all thy worldy goods here!"

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Superficially Shanghai still wears the aspect of a bustling, growing metropolis, but years of Japanese occupation and internal strife have taken their toll. The bitter Chinese winter will affect even the prosperous foreigners: the Japanese removed radiators from most apartment houses and hotels, electricity for heating has been banned because power supply cannot meet demand, and coal costs around 300 U. S. dollars per ton.

Gateway To China Has Creaking Hinges

Gone are the lush days of the foreigner in Shanghai, once the greatest trading centre in Asia. In the eyes of many old "China Hands" the only aspect of this great city which has not changed since the Japanese occupation is the famous skyline.

The Bund—the famous water-front stretch of the business district overlooking the Whangpoo River—is no longer the clean, well-kept thoroughfare of pre-war days. Numerous vendors crowd the sidewalks, selling anything from pornographic books to plastic belts. Fruit skins litter the pavements. Occasionally traffic is incommoded by the picketing of Chinese cavalry in a busy section of the business district

Although many of Shanghai's present ills are legacies of eight years of Japanese occupation, it is generally felt that conditions could have been by now appreciably better if some of the original 'take over' officials had placed public before private interest. Shanghai is no longer the smooth-running city it was in the days of the International Settlement and the French Concession

A great advance in this respect, however, has been made with the appointment of Princeton-educated Dr. K. C. Wu as mayor of Shanghai. Dr. Wu has had much experience in municipal affairs, first as mayor of Hankow and then as mayor of Chungking. Later he graduated to the post of vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and subsequently to the position of Minister of Information. He enjoys the highest reputation for personal integrity and incorruptibility—to the chagrin of sundry underworld "big shots"

GROWTH OF ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING

One feature of Shanghai life today which particularly distresses old-time residents is the conjunction of nationalism with anti-foreign feeling among a growing section of the Chinese populace. It is not uncommon for unaccompanied European women to be exposed to indignities ranging from shouted obscenities to crude offensive gestures. More than one European woman has been spat upon for refusing the services of "push-push" racketeers who insist on helping rickshas over the bridges spanning Soochow Creek and who demand money for their unwanted services.

Another aspect of the anti-foreign nationalism is the outcry against foreign ships carrying relief supplies up the Yangtze River instead of unloading at Shanghai, the latter a process entailing heavy transhipment expenses and serious delays. Opposition to direct delivery was based on the claim that it violated Chinese sovereignty, athough the Chinese Government had sanctioned it for facilitating rehabilitation in the Yangtze Valley. In fact, the clamour was raised by Chinese shipping interests, who forced the Government to withdraw.

LOCAL WATER DEARER THAN IMPORTED PETROL

But foreign traders are affected also by conditions other than simple anti-foreign feeling. Pilferage of cargo which entails losses of several hundred million Chinese dollars every month is only one of many headaches. The new regulations requiring the licensing of all imports into China is a blow to foreign traders, who fear that favoured local interests will receive preferential treatment. Exporters, too, are having a bad time because mounting labour and transport costs make most Chinese products difficult to sell abroad.

The oft-quoted statement that it costs more to transport cargo across the Whangpoo River than it does to bring the same cargo all the way from the west coast of America is still true. Indeed, during the past summer there was a time when locally-produced distilled water cost more in Shanghai than imported petrol.

Much of the business in Shanghai today is of a highly speculative nature in which Chinese buyers make purchases with money borrowed at killing rates of interest—as high as 15 per cent per month—in the hope of making quick sales at fat profits. The result is that although Shanghai superficially wears much of its pre-war aspect of a bustling, growing metropolis, many foreign concerns have folded up or transferred their businesses lock, stock and barrel to Hongkong.

$8,000 ENTRANCE FEE

Housing is a serious problem in Shanghai and the war-born Chinese saying "It is easier to find a wife than to find a room" holds good. "Key money" is a racket beyond control. One is lucky to obtain an ordinary three-roomed apartment for less than 8,000 U. S. dollars "key money", which provides merely for entrance to the apartment and does not include the exorbitant rent which has to be paid. People sub-letting flats think nothing of asking for two or three years' rent in advance at 500 U. S. dollars per month for a two-roomed apartment without central heating.

Proportionate to its 5,000,000 population Shanghai should occupy an area 15 times larger than it does. Besides the housing famine, this condition leads to serious traffic jams in which vehicles have to wait as long as 20 minutes to pass a street intersection. Confusion is rendered worse by numerous cyclist-propelled rickshas, known as pedicabs; by multitudes of hand drawn carts; exhibitionist, cyclists and pedestrians lacking elementary traffic sense.

Few foreigners can afford more than an occasional visit to the night clubs which are now patronised largely by the richer Chinese, many of whom made fortunes on black market activities both during and since the Japanese occupation. A modest meal for two people at any ordinary place, with a cocktail apiece and a couple of beers, costs about 20 U. S. dollars. One night-club which boasts of its exclusiveness, charges (and gets) five U. S. dollars for a whiskey and soda.

FOREIGN PRESS REVIVED

Three of Shanghai's foreign language newspapers were revived soon after the city's liberation. These are the "North China Daily News" (British owned), the "Shanghai Evening Post" (American), and the "China Press" (Chinese). The former British "Shanghai Times", used by the Japanese as a puppet newspaper, has been taken over by the Chinese authorities and published as the "China Daily Tribune."

All these papers still carry "personal" advertisements of which the following is a fair example: "YOUNG AMERICAN BACHELOR WISHES TO SHARE THE APARTMENT OF A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT AND

(Continued On Page 4)

Shanghai, prewar "Gateway to China" and one of the busiest ports in the world, is suffering from the aftermath of eight years of Japanese occupation and the depredations of local racketeers. The lush days of the foreigner and the International Settlement have gone and are unlikely ever to return to their prewar glories. Shanghai today is entirely Chinese. But the City can still regain its former trading eminence if and when peace returns to replace China's present internal dissension.

By A Special Correspondent

(More Pictures On Page 24)

JOURNALISM IN INDIA AND AMERICA

By M. C. Jugran

The author, who had his journalistic training in the United States, discusses here the relative merits of the Indian and American Press.

The only thing common between Indian Journalism and American Journalism is the word "Journalism."

Otherwise in almost all other respects—in technique, in ethics, in make-up—in short in the presentation and the interpretation of the news—they are poles apart.

The thing that struck me after my return from America where I had gone to study journalism and subsequently had also an opportunity to work on the staff of the "Philadelphia Record" as feature writer, was the absence in the Indian papers of newspaper-English. And incidentally the vernacular papers are greater sinners in this respect in that they don't use the common language which alone can have appeal to the common man of India.

VICTORIAN STYLE

The reporters and the feature writers—so called—of English papers in India present their facts dressed in such bombastic English ramniscent of the writers of the Victorian Era—that the common reader hardly succeeds in penetrating the formidable walls of the words to discover their ideas, whereas in America if a reporter uses a difficult word in his news-stories, he loses his job

"You are writing for a man in the street," said the feature editor of the "Philadelphia Record" to me, "and not for yourself. You should be accurate but, what is more important, very simple. The man in the street has no time to consult a dictionary."

The trouble with the Indian journalism to my mind, is that the Indian journalism is passing through the period of 'Black Journalism.' Almost all Indian papers are partisan in owing allegiance to different political parties, religious sects., etc. Their purpose is not to inform, instruct, or entertain newspaper-reading-public, as is done in America, but to mould public opinion in their favour, which is now regarded as a primitive feature of the newspaper society.

DIFFERENT CONCEPT

In America people believe that every individual has a right to form his own opinion, and when it is forced on him he considers it as an insult to his intelligence.

The fundamental function of a newspaper is to give him facts, nothing but hard facts and he should be left to react to them in his own way and form his own judgment and conclusions.

In India, however, things are just the opposite. Each and every headline, each and every news story is written in such a way that an intelligent reader at once knows the policy of the paper. The sub-editor instead of interpreting the news in the headlines which it is his duty to do so, goes out of his way and editorializes them. By doing so he violates the fundamental principles of the headlining. The object of a headline is only to tell the reader the content of the news-story

The press as a media of information should scrupulously keep itself away from advocating its opinions through head-lines and the "leads". That is the work of the editorials.

RAMPANT PLAGIARISM

Another crime which the Indian papers are usually guilty of and which shocked me profoundly, was their copying of articles from foreign newspapers with their permission.

"We can't use it", I said to the feature editor of a famous Indian daily where I had an opportunity to work, "this material belongs to another newspaper". The editor smiled at me and very politely answered my query. "Oh no, this is the way, we do things here. No one cares! We are earning quite a lot of money out of such articles". The Editor later told me that only for this purpose that they had ordered hundreds of American and British magazines. It is indeed surprising to see an Indian newspaper using an article from an American paper and even crediting it as "specially to....."

This in my opinion is nothing short of journalistic prostitution. Our papers should either spend money and get exclusive articles or they should encourage unknown but good writers and build up their reputation rather than earn money by stooping to such foul means.

BEATS AND HEADLINES

Apart from their profound knowledge of the technicalities and ethics of journalism, American reporters are very efficient people in other walks of life. "Beats and Headlines" are on their lips. The first thing that they care for is the accuracy of the news they cover. They simply report the facts and their observations, but do not express their opinion. They check their facts before they hand over their stories to their city-desks.

Time-factor is another important thing in American journalism which is conspicuous by its absence in our country. One is amazed to see how much time is wasted in turning out a newspaper here.

"Where are the dummies?" I asked the chief sub-editor of that same famous Indian Daily when the responsibility of making up the pages fell on my shoulders.

"What are you talking about?" he said with a surprise in his look, "there are no dummies here".

"But how can I make the pages without them?" I shot back.

The gentleman simply suggested to me that I should take all the proofs to the composing room and make the pages without any previous planning.

When I showed my inability to make up pages without the dummies, he himself rushed to the composing room where I watched patiently his methods of making pages.

Truly it was a sheer waste of time and also of money. If these obsolete methods are employed in America they would not be able to bring out six editions a day. Everything is planned there beforehand, and for that they have a special man called make-up editor.

Another thing that Indian journalism lacks is the flair for newspaper make-up which means giving a newspaper proper appearance with proper arrangements of news, display, layout etc. In America the newspaper caters for the intellectual requirements of the reader. It knows what he wants and what he is interested in.

NO ADS ON FRONT PAGE

The first page is the most important part of a newspaper. It is a fact which will attract the eyes of the reader if it is built up in an attractive way. It is the show-window, as it were, of the paper through which the reader can have a peep on the march of events of the day which it cronolizes.

But in India, it seems that the editors of our newspapers do not give so much importance to the news of the day, but to the money that comes to them by printing advertisements. They are so enamoured of these advertisements that they devote even their front-page for it!

It is not that American papers are not pressed by big commercial concerns to advertise their produce on the front-page, but they always stoutly stand against such interference with their work and duties and never yield to such dictations, knowing fully well that by doing so they shall be losing a major part of their revenue.

The instance of the American paper "Evening Bulletins" heroic stand against big business may serve as an ideal for Indian papers. The Wanamakers, one of the biggest advertisers in America, used all the weapons in their armoury with a view to forcing the paper to carry advertisements on its front and editorial pages. But it stood like a solid granite and ultimately Wanamakers had to yield .

DREAD OF INSECURITY

The fact that appealed me most was the dread of insecurity in which the Indian journalists works. There are no laws or unions here to protect him against the high-handedness and callous whims of editors and managements. I know of some instances of such outrageous acts on the part of the management when sub-editors and reporters were dismissed without any rhyme and reason. In America such things cannot happen, for the journalists there have forged powerful sanctions through unions and guilds which no editor or owner can disregard.

One day I was sitting in a Coffee House where I came across a couple of journalists who complained to me that they had lost their jobs! "You mean to say you have resigned", I asked. "No," they said, "we have been sacked and don't ask us the reason because we know none. When we went to our office this morning we found the dismissal letters waiting for us".

This, to say the least, is outrageous. One cannot expect efficient work from a writer if all the times he is worried about his job.

QUESTION OF TASTE

Good taste is one of the guiding principles of American journalism. Every newspaper there has its own style-sheet which lays down what words and what expressions should not be used. Yellow journalism, which held America in its grip for a very long time, is in fact disappearing and the responsible editors are looking forward to the days when nothing sensational will be printed and no undue publicity will be given to crimes and murders

How often one finds the words "rape", "seduction" in Indian papers. These words definitely are not in a good taste and no American papers which wants to win the confidence of its readers would ever use them because they believe that when early in the morning when a newspaper goes to a house it shouldn't contain any words which the parents would hesitate to read to their children.

Wanted A True New Year

Oh! How all the years that were born
Into the past are dead and gone,
Strictly in the order of birth
Intruding not another's girth!

Who can count these years, Time,
Consigned by You to past sublime?
And what can be their numbers, Time,
That would in cue sing future's rhyme?

Today would add another fold
And yet you do not seem more old;
Nay, still you look the erring youth
Given to pride and scorning truth.

Why not mend your ways, Oh. Time,
And infuse sense in svery clime?
Learn from early errors, Time,
And stop repeating war and crime.

Tell the 'big ones', four or five;
"The talk of 'big' no more revive."
None is big or small, beware,
Weighed by wealth or atom-ware!

Tell the 'whites' in darker world!
'Tis time th eselfish flag be furled!
And fashion every nation's goal
As parts of One True Living Whole.
Let all in all the nations share
In common what they get as fare,
And free from want and fear of want
Let them live with You undaunt.

The day on which you take to these
New and needed ways of peace
Alone would bring abiding cheer
And prove the dawn of true New Year!

G. Ramanujam.

Gateway To China

(Continued from Page 3)

INTELLIGENCE. REPLY BOX NO. SO-AND-SO."

The city will have a hard time keeping warm this winter. The Japanese removed the radiators from most apartment houses and hotels; the use of electricity for heating has been banned because the power supply cannot meet the demand; and coal costs around 200 U. S. dollars per ton.

All in all, life for the foreigner in Shanghai is not what it used to be. Although the white man's day may never again be what it was, Shanghai's old position as the gateway to China may yet be regained if peace and unity can replace present internal dissension. But that, in the opinion of most observers, is a very big IF.

World Of Tomorrow

Air Passengers Can Wire Home

Next month for the first time in British commercial aviation passengers on long-distance routes will be able to send radio-telegrams to relatives and friends from the air. The first news of this radio link-up for air pasesngers is given in a Civil Aviation Ministry notice to airmen.

For the time being the service will be from the air to the ground only, but after gaining experience it will become a two-way system.

* * * *

Milking The Modern Way

If one land-girl can milk three cows in 20 minutes, how long would it take her to milk 15?

June Smith, working on a Middlesex farm, assured an "Evening News" reporter that the answer was 20 minutes.

But the farm on which she works is not an ordinary one. It has been established for experimental purposes and a special "Combine" milking machine has just been installed. All June has to do is to pull a lever and the cows are milked. the milk is weighed, passed through the cooler and poured into the churn.

* * * *

Least Expensive Aircraft

The new two-seater Arrow, claimed to be the least expensive aircraft at present under construction in Britain, is now in full production. Overseas deliveries of this new aircraft have already begun.

According to the manufacturers, the latest performance figures for the Arrow are: maximum speed—90 m.p.h.; cruising speed—85 m.p.h.; stalling speed—37 m.p.h.; range—320 miles; landing run (5 m.p.h. wind)—100 yards; and fuel consumption—four gallons an hour (at 2,050 r.p.m.).

The Arrow is powered by a 75 h.p. engine.

"I wish to marry your daughter, sir."

"I'm afraid you'll have to have patience, young fellow."

"I'm not keen on her, sir. It's Clara I want."

Vagaries Of All India Radio

As a Department of State, the All-India Radio ought to have a far more reasonable plan of working than what we see it has.

At present there is a highly centralised policy where it would have been wiser to allow individual stations a free hand. Programme publicity and the announcement of news are cases in point. Too much centralised organisation for these branches is responsible for the almost ridiculous appearance of the 'Indian Listener'.

Programme publicity is an important branch of All-India Radio. Let us see how it is done. For Bombay Province and listeners thereabouts there is no publicity at all in the languages of the local people. For Bengal there is *Betar Jagat;* for South India, there is *Vanoli; Awaz* and *Sarang* cater for the Urdu and Hindi speaking areas. And for Bombay—Marathi and Gujarati speaking areas we have none! The number of licence-holders however from this part of the country is far in excess of any other single provincial unit: And yet so many of the listeners are not catered for at all.

Mistakes Galore!

This is not the only complaint against the working of the *Indian Listener*. By its very nature, a fortnightly publication from a god-forsaken place like Delhi, giving programme details—names of artists and transliteration of the first lines of songs etc., spells hundreds of blunders. The whole procedure is complicated. First, the respective station directors supply the material in typed form. Indian names are written in Roman script—and it is here that much mutilation takes place. To it the announcers who take down most of their stuff in Urdu (Persian script) add their own quota of mutilations in announcing. Proof-readers and the machinery in the press bring in proportionate changes in names and spellings. The result therefore is horrible—monstrous at times.

All this could be avoided by allowing every station to arrange for its own publicity as best as it likes. At present, every fortnightly programme has to go to Delhi in time for printing and distribution. Which means programmes have to be planned months ahead. We have yet to get ourselves fully accustomed to the exacting manner of the 'clock civilization' and as such most of our promised artists seldom appear to give the long awaited performance. All the disappointment is caused because of the centralisation of programme publicity from Delhi. The sooner it is scrapped and weekly programme sheets from various stations issued the better for every one concerned.

The News Organisation

But the biggest snag in this easy solution is the scandalous affair of the advertisements in the *Indian Listener*. No Government publication carried so many advertisements! And yet it is losing heavily on the whole. It is difficult to say much about this aspect of the programme publicity. The fact however is that the *Indian Listener* must be discontinued at once.

Centralised news organisation—recently made into a directorate—is another section, awaiting scrapping. It was a war-time creation meant to serve particular purpose. With the return of peace the department ough to have been closed down. Efforts however are being made to continue it, only because it provides jobs to some people. In the first place, there is no point in having a rigid control over the distribution of news over the wireless. Censorship does not exist.

Listeners must be given news in their language at a convenient hour. If for instance 8 a.m. is the most convenient hour for news in English, how can one justify giving if say at 7-10 a.m. or even at 8-30 a.m. to the same people? The whole news organisation is centralised in Delhi. The timetable for listeners is arranged by the All-India Radio, not according to the convenience of the audience, but according to the microphones available to the department, which is a silly method of catering to the audience, which pays regularly for the maintenance of the broadcasting arrangement.

News to be news must have a local touch and when it is given from Delhi for an All-India audience, it is bound to lose much of its value. It is therefore absolutely essential not to have news announced from a centralised place like Delhi—but from the local stations. Most of the local news which we get from daily papers, hardly finds mention in the service of All-India Radio

For Foreign Consumption!

The Central News Organisation, like many of its sister creation of war, has done its best to justify its centralised existence. It has an excuse for continuation in Delhi under what it prefers to call "the external services. They are now said to be for listeners overseas. At this stage of our national life, one wonders whether there is any point in broadcasting to China, Japan, Arabia and Persia, not to mention Afghanistan and the Tribal Territory, while there is so much important work for the mike to be done at home. And what, may we ask, is going to be the angle of Indian broadcasts of news of world events to Japan?

The main function of broadcasting for international consumption would be cultural. Unfortunately, we have not yet come to that stage. Let us wait till we are able to educate our own brothers and sisters before we can run thousands of miles away to amuse the Japanese or the Chinese.

The War Steed

Dependence on the BBC of London is growing too much; in fact it has become the second nature of All-India Radio. During the war, it was easy to understand why every station of AIR relayed BBC news, daily at 9-30 p.m. It is even continued now. What is worse is the extreme attention is shown to the BBC relay of World Affairs by Wickham Steed. Without entering into the merits of that broadcast, let us see how it is arranged by All-India Radio. The BBC news is relayed by AIR on the medium wave and where short wave is available, alternative programme is provided.

But for Wickham Steed, all the transmitters available to AIR are employed. It is put on no less than 17 transmitters in India-Ceylon excluded. On Fridays at 9-45 p.m. no station except Madras perhaps, gives you alternate programme. All go on relaying the same dull, drab propaganda stuff, long after the war is over.

This in spite of the fact that the BBC talk is easily available to almost all the radio owners without any trouble and that he reception of the talk direct from London is better. I do not know how to describe this over-enthusiasm of All-India Radio is trying to popularise Wickham Steed, more seriously than the BBC's publicity experts. It would be such a relief to have that relay discontinued!

There is similar partiality for news in English from AIR. At 8 a.m. when the first news of the day is read, it is available on both the waves, wherever they exist, besides on the usual four or five transmitters from Delhi. In the evening at the time of the last bulletin, the condition is changed. As stated above, alternative programme of music is then provided. Are we to suppose that in the mornings, no alternative programme is appreciated by the listeners?

Only the Madras station has shown consideration for the convenience of the listeners. It is providing alternate programme of music when every news bulletin is on. But for Bombay, it seems to be not possible or perhaps the authorities have not bothered to think about what their listeners like and dislike. In the morning at 8 o'clock, at 1-30 p.m. and again at 6 p.m., the English news bulletins are put on both the wavelengths as if alternate musical programme could not be provided Does this imposition mean that every listener must tune in to the news bulletins in English or otherwise he will have no other amusement from All-India Radio?

Classical Music

There is an all round dissatisfaction about AIR's treatment of classical Indian music. In that comprehensive complaint there is more than what meets the eye. Firstly, more time—pick of the listening period—is devoted to non-Indian music which in India is difficult to have, and more than that is far more costly than what India can afford. When European music from the best stations in the world is available for the tuning, without having to pay anything, on sets listeners in India have, one fails to understand the logic behind maintaining a costly establishment at every station for what is known as the Europeans music. However high class the performers of such music in India may be, they cannot compare favourably with the European artistes. There is hardly any point in thus competing with the BBC or any other continental station that gives good entertainment all the hours of the day and night.

Indian classical artists require longer time at a stretch for their performance; for them, to acclamatise themselves to the air-conditioned studio is an ordeal in itself. Besides there is no visible audience at all which is a definite handicap to them. But All-India Radio seems to be supremely indifferent to their difficulties. It is very interesting to study for a minute the time devoted at a stretch for classical Indian music by the many stations of AIR. Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow and Peshawar seldom givve more than 20 minutes at a time to the classical artists—vocal or instrumental,—while Bombay, Madras and Trichy are rather liberal in this respect.

It is not unusual to find an artist of this type performing for 30 or 45 minutes at a stretch from Bombay. On Sundays and holidays, as many as 55 minutes are given to a single artist at a time. The two South Indian stations, however, usually grant an hour or even 75 minutes at a time When this main form of Indian entertainment suffers so much from place to place in its treatment at the hands of AIR authorities, how can the license-holder hope for satisfactory service from the department?

Another factor about the classical Indian music is the importance of the accompanists. Madras and Trichy stations are particular in printing their names along with the main performer; but no other station thinks it worth while doing so. What great principle is hidden behind this suppression of the names of accompanists? For a Government department, with a highly centralised policy, such lapses are inexcusable.

Helping Law And Order

Under the direct control of the Central Government, a broadcasting agency ought to have been far more useful to the administration than what it is at present. Especially, when we were passing through the period of riots and disturbances, the radio was expected to play its part on the side of law and order. What has actually happened? The agency which suppressed all mention of the happenings consequent upon QUIT INDIA resolution of the Indian National Congress was broadcasting, as if with a gusto, every incident, big or small, imaginary or real. There could be no justification for such a blunder. Listeners are aware that accuracy of statement is not the strong point of AIR news bulletins. But what one cannot understand is the definite colouring which the AIR news bulletins had during the disturbances following the Direct Action Day.

Bombay station has not pulled its weight on the side of the administration. When I say this, readers would think that it is perhaps a travesty of truth. But my contention is that even the police orders and restrictions regarding the movements of the public were not properly broadcast from Bombay. What was done was to read the announcement in Hindustani, far beyond the ken of the average Bombay listener and then repeat it in English. Such notifications ought to be broadcast in the language (s) of the people. And surely Hindustani of the type we get from AIR is not the language of the people in Bombay. And the literacy in English of the province does not justify the use of that language for the announcements of such immediate and urgent importance.

Rural Programmes

Of the many other defects of the programme of AIR, lack of items for the industrial labourers must be mentioned first. Only Calcutta is doing something in the line. Why should then Bombay lag behind in this respect when its working class population is so large? Even for the rural listener, very little is being done. Bombay gives but twenty minutes a day for each regional language.

Other stations of AIR give more than 40 minutes a day and the Tribal listeners beyond the N.W. Frontier are better served by All-India Radio than many of the listeners in India proper!

One point regarding the control of the rural programmes from Bombay: before the Congress ministry took office, it was the Provincial Government that was responsible for the makeup and general control but with the change in office, the present ministry surrendered the rural broadcasting to the Central Government with the natural result that it has lost the local touch. A centralised agency as the broadcasting department cannot adequately cater for the requirements of provincial rural audiences.

Medium Of Announcements

The question of language-policy is rather complicated and I do not wish to take it up here. But the medium of announcements from the many stations must be tackled. The object of having broadcasting stations at provincial capitals is to provide suitable conditions for the growth of local talent in the local languages with a view to further cultural tendencies. If that be so, why does AIR insist on continuing to announce in Hindustani from stations like Lahore, Peshawar and of all places Bombay?

There is Pushtu, for Peshawar and

(Continued On Page 19)

Decentralisation Alone Will Help To Remedy Its Numerous Drawbacks

BY S.R. TIKEKAR

Between Ourselves

No, we have not been exactly overwhelmed by our readers' letters! But the response from our readers to our invitation (January 5 issue) is more than encouraging and we feel confident that this Department will catch on. As we observed last week, the average Indian reader (which means YOU) is shy and modest and needs to be drawn out.

He is however gradually coming out of his shell as the letters we have already received prove. While readers are welcome to write on all problems of public interest, we are (for a start) anxious to know how they can be interested more in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" and what improvements they expect. So come on—one and all! Meanwhile we present Reader P. R. Sharma as our first guest contributor. The issue he has raised touches—literally—each one of us.

Beggars And Ministers

"I have read with great interest, the opening of a new department published on page 5 in your Bombay Chronicle Weekly dated January 5, 1947. I am a regular reader of your weekly, I like it and I feel sure your new department will be highly appreciated by the public and will considerably increase the scope of your weekly.

I am writing a few lines on the Beggar Problem with a view that something be seriously done about it. There has been enough talk in the press but nothing substantial has been done and the situation continues to be as menacing as ever before. We must call on our National Ministry to tackle this first problem of the city.

In this cosmopolitan city of ours nobody is affected to a greater extent by the beggar nuisance than the poor office goer who has to stand in "Q" every morning to catch a bus. I catch my "B" route bus every morning at Opera House. No sooner I take my position in the "Q" I am haunted by a line of obstinate beggars. They know, I cannot move from the place, they know I am perfectly harmless and the situation is thus well exploited. Any one who has had the experience of waiting at the Opera House bus-stand knows what it is to be haunted by beggars. Nearly 15 yards away stand two policemen, but they have been apparently instructed to take no action in the matter. I pity the beggar but I pity also the Office goer. Is it not high time that our popular ministry do something about it? Here are my suggestions?

(a) To arrest all able bodied beggars immediately and to use them for cleaning the city. If they refuse to work to banish their entry into the city.

(b) To prevent their further entry into the city.

(c) To provide asylums for the disabled. If this is not possible to dispose them off.

Will the Minister take action?"

P. R. SARMA.

(We commend Reader Sharma's letter to the immediate attention of whichsoever Honourable Minister is in charge of this Beggar business. We have a shrewd idea, however, that there is not likely to be any Minister charged with such a beggarly problem at all: they are apparently all busy with high-level national planning and nation-building to bother about the leper who brushes us every morning at our bus stop. Really it is not his fault. Even lepers (like millionaires) have to live!—Ed.)

RED TOOTH-BRUSHES SELL BEST!

By G. Cooper

The enormous crowds now visiting the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition in London suggests that there is is a great unsatisfied craving in many people's lives for attractive designs and colour schemes which will appeal to the eye and the senses generally.

While it seems clear that most of us will still have to wait for some time before we can purchase many of the novelties to be seen at the exhibition, there is no reason why we should not get busy right away in improving the colour schemes of our homes.

Equal To Two Cocktails!

Take the colour magenta, for instance. By placing magenta-coloured slides to screen electric lights in a room you will produce a relaxing, stabilizing effect which seems almost miraculous. This is especially noticeable if you happen to be entertaining friends.

The soft, flattering glow from this coloured light makes women look ten years younger—which in itself makes a party go better—and inspires a flow of easy, vivacious conversation. I estimate that they equal at least two cocktails—and you probably couldn't get the cocktails anyway!

Violet, on the other hand produces melancholy. Red has an aggressive effect—suitable perhaps for a room in which "pep" talks are given to paratroopers or football teams, but not for social harmony. Yellow stimulates the nervous system.

In the early 18th century there was a vogue for blue and purple glass because it was thought to be healthy. The theory was actually less fantastic than it sounds for when correctly applied, purple light is a splendid soporific (try it yourself sometime)!, while blue calms the nerves and restores vitality. And it is a fact that certain seeds which normally take eight days to sprout in sunlight will develop in two days under blue glass.

Deep Associations

From earliest times man has thought of colours as symbols and has associated them with emotions and thoughts. Red may stand for courage and action, but also anarchy and carnage. Pure yellow suggests glory, cheerfulness and properity but other shades of yellow suggest cowardice, cheapness and sickness. Purple is the colour of heroism and magnificence or of passion, suffering and mystery. These associations are so deeply rooted in our consciousness that they may account for most of the mental effects of colours.

A dramatic illustration was afforded some years ago of the effects of colour on the human mind when the City of London, in an effort to reduce the numbers of suicides from Blackfriar's Bridge, painted the structure a bright green. Suicides immediately declined by more than one third. While the green may have cheered some disheartened souls, the improvement was probably due to the elimination of black—traditionally the colour of tragedy and death.

Considering the important part that colour plays in our lives, it is amazing that so little is known about it. It has never been possible to put into words just what a colour looks like. Once Robert Louis Stevenson, in ordering wall-paper from England for his house in Tabiti wanted a certain pink, but after several attempts had to confess finally that he could not describe it.

"Colorcable"

As there are more than 300,000 shades of colours this inability of even a master of the written word to explain exactly what he really wanted is understandable but there is now an exact method (called 'Colorcable)' of measuring and identifying colour. By it the exact colour can be transmitted by wire. To create the exact shade represented by any formula, the colour-expert superimposes two or more coloured discs made of paper on a whirligig like a gramophone turntable. The discs are slit from centre to circumference, and the visible portion may be changed according to any given formula. When the disc is set spinning the colours merge into the exact shade called for by the formula. Thus a new shade can be cabled by this process in 20 seconds from Paris to New York.

The effects of different colours vary in the countries of the world. There are in fact racial colour preferences. Green in Britain, for instance, is an unpopular colour for a motor manufacturer to use for that colour is held to be "unlucky" on cars. White again, may be a festal colour in certain lands, but in China it is the colour of mourning.

Effect On Personality

In industry the importance of colour is being increasingly appreciated, not only in the goods manufactured but also in the surroundings in which the workers carry on their operations.

Toothbrushes with a red handle sell better than any other colour in the cheaper grades while amber is best for more expensive brushes.

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology has found that a work-room painted blue is unsuited for women workers. They complain that the room is always cold and chilly: Maintain exactly the same temperature but recolour the walls orange, and all complaints cease!

The importance of colour is also shown in Britain's latest transport planes. It has been found that chosen colours give an illusion of spaciousness, and certain blues and greens, which have a soothing effect, are chosen to combat airsickness. The use of yellow — an emetic colour — is avoided throughout.

Whether we realize it or not, colour can affect our personalities and mental outlooks as definitely as sleepless nights colds, or good meals. It pays, therefore, to consider seriously the effects of colours in our own homes for there is no element in our sensuous nature which yields us greater or more varied pleasure

Choice Of Colour Is All Important In Industry

A business man was upset because his new typist was late. Fuming, he said, as she finally came in: "You should have been here at nine!"

"Why?" she asked. "What happened?"

An angler wished to have a quiet afternoon's fishing, but on arriving at a suitable spot he found that he had lost the worm he had intended using for bait.

He looked around for an additional supply, but he had no luck. He was getting impatient, when he came across a snake endeavouring to swallow a small frog. He decided to use the frog for bait, but found it no easy task to rob the snake of its dinner. Finally, he took out his brandy flask and poured a few drops of liquid into the side of the reptile's mouth. He was able to get the frog quite easily and returned to his fishing site.

After fishing for about twenty minutes he felt something nudging his elbow. He looked round and there was the snake with another frog in its mouth.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Brown was anxious to let her neighbour know about her new car.

"I'm thoroughly tired out," she said, "I've been at the wheel all day".

"I can sympathize with you," replied her neighbour. "I've been doing my mangling, too!"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. Approximately 380,000 unused hosiery needles, type 84 D, in charge of Deputy Director of Supplies, Lahore. *Reserve price per unit (1000 needles) Rs. 100/-.* Bids for minimum of 20 units.

2. Approximately 88,000 unused hosiery needles, type 136H, in charge of Deputy Director of Supplies, Lahore. *Reserve price per unit (1000 needles) Rs. 100/-.* Bids for minimum of 20 units.

3. Approximately 15,000 yards of unused off white felt, 60" width, suitable for blankets and servants' coating, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 yd.) Rs. 5/-.* Bids for any quantity.

4. Approximately 24,000 unused serge skirts of various sizes, located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price per unit (1 skirt) Rs. 4/8/-.* Bids for any quantity.

5. Approximately 12,000 lbs. of mercury in 72-76 lbs. mild steel bottles, located at Ordnance Factory. Khamaria, Jubbulpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 lb.) Rs. 5/-.* Bids for total quantity only. Export permitted.

6. Approximately 500,000 unused American insecticide bombs, 16 oz. capacity, located at Albion Jute Mills, Budge Budge, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 bomb) Rs. 4/-.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 units. Export permitted.

7. Approximately 2,000,000 cakes of American toilet soap, 4 oz., in factory packing, located at Albion Jute Mills, Budge Budge, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 cake) two annas.* Bids for minimum of 50,000 units.

8. Approximately 225,000 cakes of American Laundry soap, 1 lb., in factory packing, located at Albion Jute Mills, Budge Budge, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 cake) six annas.* Bids for minimum of 25,000 units.

AC 205

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, before January 26th, 1947 will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed, and the earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers returned, by February 3rd, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 a.m. on January 27th, 1947. Stores must be removed by February 18th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS6", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sundays Selection.

Our Delhi Letter

PAST AND FUTURE OF PLANNING

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

The Planning Advisory Board has made its report. It has apparently steered a clear course in not recommending the re-establishment of the Planning Department. It has instead, recommended the creation of a Planning Commission functioning directly under the Cabinet itself.

Recommendation for a Planning Department, apart from other things, would have created Constitutional difficulties. It would have tilted the Congress-League balance of power in the Cabinet. And yet, there is something to be said in favour of a Planning Department. Surely unnecessary adjuncts of separate Departments for Education and Health, created to satisfy the vanity of the late Sir Jogindra Singh, could have been merged into one department, if not totally scrapped, in order to make room for an independent Planning Department. Sugh a set-up would not have created Constitutional difficuties.

Let me analyse the activities of the ever expanding Departments of Education and Health. These two Departments have formulated their separate Post-war plans, commonly known as the Sargent Education Plan and the Bhore Committees Health Plan.

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS

The net result of these plans is that objectives have been defined and placed before the Provincial Governments for such action as they may deem fit to take. Both Education and Health, it will be recalled, were transferred to popular Ministers under the Montague-Chelmsford Dispensation, and the Centre has had no jurisdiction over them since 1921. The Provinces are ever willing to introduce any reform or Plan, so long as the Centre paid for it. I will cite an instance to illustrate my point. The Linlithgow Commission reported in April 1928 but it required the financial stimulus of Grow More Food Campaign to effect some improvements in Agriculture. Even today, agricultural statistics remain as defective and unreliable as ever. On the top comes the Union Centre Constitutional Plan which will abolish all but three subjects, namely Defence External Affairs and Communications. The Advisory Board could have safely recommended the abolition of these two and other unnecessary departments. Planning of the Governmental machinery has become of vital importance at present and could have been recommended by the Board. The much harassed tax-payer at least would have thanked them. Planning is primarily intended to secure full employment in a free society. Full employment is intended to increase the country's wealth and per capita income of individuals and not the creation of parasites.

As it is, Planning has only created parasites but has failed so far, to increase either employment or per capita wealth of individuals in this country.

As early as June 1941, the Government of India had set up a Reconstruction Committee to deal with various aspects of Post-war Reconstruction. In March 1943 this machinery was overhauled and a Reconstruction Committee of the Executive Council with the Viceroy as President was set up. Six Policy Committees together with thirty Industrial Panels were constituted. The problems of reconstruction were divided up under

(1) Re-settlement and Re-employment.
(2) Disposals.
(3) Public Works and Communications.
(4) Trade and Industry.
(5) Agriculture Forestry and fishery.

A full-fledged Department for Planning and Development under Sir Ardeshir Dalal was subsequently created. It has since been abolished. In the Second Progress Report issued in October 1944, the Government of India announced that "the ultimate object of all Planning must be to raise the standard of living of the people as a whole and to ensure employment for all."

FIRST PRIORITY

The main objectives were divided into those of a short term and a long term nature. The Short-Term Plan still included the Resettlement and Re-employment of Defence Service Personnel orderly disposal of surplus military stores and equipment, conversion of Industry from war to peace removal or adjustments of controls to suit people's conditions. It will be seen that Release and Re-settlement of defence personnel was given the first priority in the planning programme. For this purpose a separate Re-settlement Directorate was created. Let the official records speak to show how far this objective of Planning has succeeded.

In a Press Note issued on December 30, the Government of India stated as follows:—

"From V. J. Day to the end of November this year, 1,187,816 personnel were released from the Armed Forces."

This figure included British personnel as well for which the Government of India bears no responsibility for re-employment. To be on the safe side, I will take the figures for the lowest grades in the three Services. Since V. J. Day, 16,500 ratings, 1,074,697 Indian ranks and 8,717 Airmen were released from the Defence Forces of India, making a total of 1,099,914 men. This figure includes 33,340 men from the Indian States and 9,178 Nepalese for whom the Government of India have no responsibility either. This leaves a total of 1,057,396 men released from the three Services till the end of November, for whom employment was required.

> *"The Union Centre Scheme has driven the last nail in the coffin of Planning. There has been and will be planning and development for Big Money and the officials. The inconvenient common man is dropped."*

As against this, the Government of India stated that "at the end of September there were nearly 228,000 persons on the register of the Re-settlement Directorate seeking work when there were hardly 94,000 vacancies outstanding. It must be added that whereas the number of registrations had been increasing, the number of vacancies on the other hand had been declining steadily."

PAPER PLANNING

It must, however, be stated that the fault has been, not so much with the Re-Settlement Directorate, which is merely a Service Securing Agency. The fault has been of the Planners. Barring roads and aerodromes, all other planning has been merely a paper planning. The Employment Exchanges in the nature of things, cannot create employment. The Government, on its side, has created the machinery but has given it no power to secure employment for those who need it. It would have helped the Organisation if the Government had taken power to make it obligatory on employers to recruit their labour through employment exchanges only.

As it is, the Directorate has created employment for a few at the expense of many. It helps to create a shortage of paper and adds to inflation

It also provides emotional comfort to the Labour Member that his Department has a strength next to Railways and possibly Disposals Directorate. Emotional comfort cannot be measured in terms of money. It is priceless and a paltry sum of a few crores of rupees on the Re-settlement Directorate pales into insignificance as compared to it

ROMANCE OF DISPOSALS

The second priority was given to Disposals. Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the official historian of War, could be usefully employed to write its romance. The Book of Life says "unto everyone that hath shall be given and he shal' have abundance, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Government has translated this saying into practice. Let the Lord's prophesy be fulfilled, said the Disposals Directorate and war profiteers were facilitated to add to their wealth. They supplied goods to the Government on large profits and they are now selling those goods to the consumer at a profit. In their dealings with the common man, a trading community never closes its accounts

Conversion of industry from war to peace footing was the third item in the planning programme What concrete steps the Government of India have so far taken to implement this self-imposed undertaking is not yet known As for the industrial expansion, there are several aspects of the question worth a reference Firstly instead of appointing an Industrial Commission, the Government of India had set up over thirty industrial panels to work out expansion programme of their own.

These panels were composed of industrialists themselves and were given no staff or other office accessories. There was no machinery created to co-ordinate their reports or prepare an industrial Plan for India. Each panel, in the nature of things, demanded maximum protection and generally speaking, the protection included total ban on imports. The panel reports for sugar and textiles have so far been implemented. All the Panel reports will shortly be published.

A FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

The Government of India, meanwhile, had set up a Tariff Board and, as a result of its findings, have extended protection to some six industries. These decisions raise a fundamental issue. The Government of India, in April 1945, had published a statement of their Industrial Policy, cardinal objectives of which included the prevention of monopolies and concentration of the means of production in the hands of a few individuals of a particular community. Profit regulation, price control and insistence on the training of backward communities were some other items in the Industrial Policy.

By granting protection to some industries, by spending large sums of money on research and training and by planning some industries in accordance with Industrial Panel's report, the Government could be deemed to be implementing the Industrial Policy piecemeal to suit the Big Money.

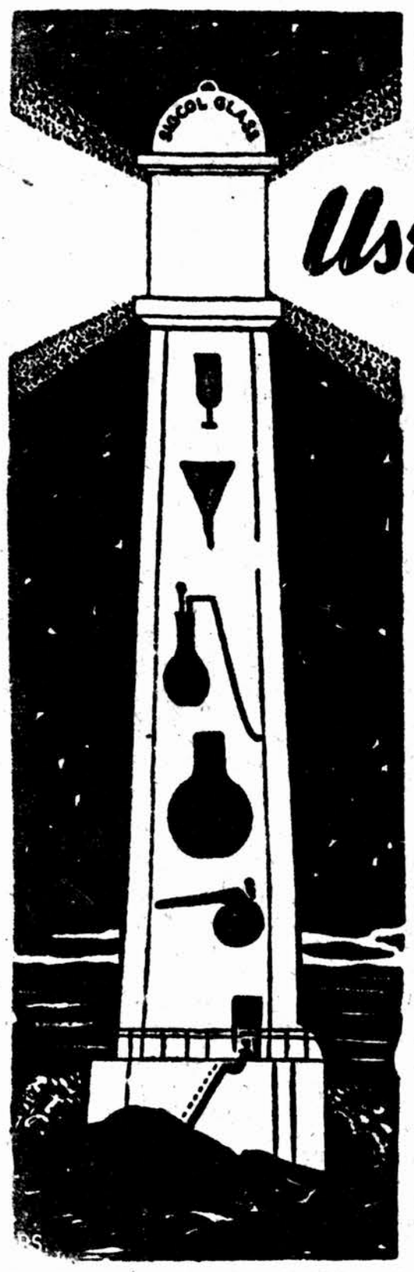
The Government has given no indication so far as to the manner and method of implementing other parts of the Policy, which were intended to benefit the common man.

The second issue relates to raw material. It is very well to profess faith in the efficacy of "suggestions and auto-suggestions"; by pronouncing self-evident propositions that agricultural and Industrial expansion will relieve unemployment and raise the general standard of living. Industrial expansion however, is held up because there is neither machinery nor bricks, cement, Iron and steel in India to construct new Industrial Units. Even housing programme is being held up for want of raw and manufactured material in the country. I may add that there is plenty of Iron and Steel, cement and timber at least in Delhi. It is, however, all in the Black Market. The average man is helpless because he has no money to pay black market rates. The Government is helpless, because its officials are partners in black market deals.

LONG LIVE JOBOCRACY

The last priority was accorded to the removal and adjustment of controls. Controls have been removed since April 1946, but the most vital controls over food and cloth still remain. Their administration has made people despair of State management. It has created black markets which still flourish much to the delight of Government officials. This has been the planning in action. Tons of paper was used, an Army of officials were employed and lakhs of rupees were spent to prepare schemes which still remain paper projects.

Long live Jobocracy! Jobocracy is the wedded wife of democracy. May its clan increase. And what the "Caretakers" Government dared not do, the present responsible administrators of India are doing with impunity. The Civil expenditure has decidedly gone up since September 2, when the Nehru Government took office. As for the Planning, the Union Centre Scheme has driven the last nail in its coffin. There has been and will be planning and development for Big Money and the officials. The inconvenient common man is dropped.



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"Surrender To Anglo-League Conspiracy"

SHILLONG, Jan. 11, (A.P.I.): The All-India Congress Committee's decision on the December 6 interpretation of the State Paper has inflicted a deep wound on the face of Assam, says Mr. Mohendramohan Choudhury, Secretary of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party, in a statement to the Press.

Mr. Choudhury states that there is a general feeling all over Assam that the present Congress leadership "has yielded to the Anglo-Muslim League conspiracy and has sacrificed Assam to their evil design". Assam faces the gravest crisis in its history and needs a brave leadership to save the province, he added: "Leadership, we are not in want of" as Mahatma Gandhi has stood by us. He has given us the lead" Mr Choudhury says

He urges the people of Assam to be restrained in their speeches and utterances, and says that they must uphold the soul of Assam against the whole world

WILL LEAGUE ENTER CONSEMBLY?

Suhrawardy Criticises A.-I. C. C. Speeches And Decision

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (A.P.A.): Premier H. S. Suhrawardy of Bengal declared to-day that His Majesty's Government should inform the Congress that the January 6 resolution adopted by the all-India Congress Committee "pretends" to accept the British Government's December 6 statement, but "does not do so."

It "should not be left by H.M.G. to the Muslim League to pick holes in the resolution of the Congress," the Bengal Premier said in an interview.

"It seems to me that H.M.G. and others here, like the Viceroy, have taken the attitude that the Congress has accepted and 'You had better go in' to the Constituent Assembly." he added.

Mr. Suhrawardy has met with the Viceroy during his stay in Delhi.

He declined to express an opinion about whether the League would accept the Congress resolution, commenting that "it is solely a question whether Jinnah is prepared to take the risk of dissident provinces misbehaving."

The speeches at the A.I.C.C. session on January 5-6 indicated that "the Congress considers the League its enemy and an agent of British imperialism," the Premier continued. "and if that is what the Congress really believed there is really no hope."

MALAVIYA-MOOKHERJEE CONTEST AT BENARES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (A.P.I.): The election of a new pro-Vice-Chancellor for the Benares Hindu University which takes place tomorrow is likely to provide a bitter local contest.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, son of the University's founder, and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee of the Hindu Mahasabha are contesting the election.

MOVE TO LIQUIDATE ILLITERACY IN CITY

Bombay Govt. Enforces Adult Education Committee's Ten-Year Plan

BOMBAY, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.): The ten year plan of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee to liquidate illiteracy, which has been accepted in principle by the Government of Bombay, has been enforced in Bombay.

The plan, which is designed to make 6,65,000 adults literate by stages will cost Rs. 50,31,000 spread over a period of ten years.

The Committee has assumed on the basis of the ration card holders, that out of a total population of 25,00,000 about 6,65,000 adults would have to be made literate, during the operation of the Plan which will begin with 900 classes in the first year. The rate of acceleration will be 40,000 literates in the first year and double that figure in the tenth year, when the committee will be conducting 1,480 classes.

300 POST-LITERACY CLASSES

The plan also envisages 300 post-literacy classes in the first year and about 600 in the last year. These the Committee considers are essential to afford training in citizenship, and to enrich the mind of the adult.

The Plan includes a scheme to start five handicraft training centres on the lines of the Wardha Education Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000. The maintenance of a permanent training school in Bombay to give short-term training to teachers in the principles and practice of adult education and organisation is also contemplated

KRIPALANI AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Indian National Congress, arrived here this afternoon He is slightly indisposed

Kolhapur Strikes Continue

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): The General Strike of Government servants, sugar factory labour, electric power house workers and the primary school teachers still continues. Today is the 10th day of the teachers' strike and 2nd day of other strikers. All the strikers went in procession through the city and later public meetings were held.

"MORNING NEWS" DIRECTOR FOR ENGLAND

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11, (A.P.I.): Mr. Abdur Rehman Siddiqui, M.L.A. (Central), Director of the "Morning News", Calcutta, left by air this morning on a six-week visit to England

Mr. Siddiqui during his stay in England will take the opportunity of explaining to the British public the Muslim view-point on current Indian as well as international develop-ment

WARSAW TRIAL DISCLOSURES

British Ambassador, On Way Home, Accused Of Conspiring Against Regime

LONDON, Jan. 11 (A.P.A.): Britain last night recalled her Ambassador to Poland for consultations, and then denied allegations made in a Warsaw treason trial that he had conspired to overthrow the Polish Government. He left for London today.

The Foreign Office first announced that Ambassador Victor Cavendish Bentinck had been summoned home for discussions regarding Polish elections, the subject of recent U. S. and British protest notes.

Rejecting the implication that Britain was plotting to overthrow the Polish Government, the Foreign Office, nevertheless, said that "on grounds of democratic principle" it had authorised Cavendish Bentinck to "answer in writing any questions in connection with the case which may be forwarded to him."

The Ambassador he "expects" to be back in Warsaw in a week.

A few hours earlier, Count Grocholski, on trial before a Warsaw military tribunal, had testified that he delivered state and military secrets to Cavendish-Bentinck. The indictment accused Grocholski and three others of conspiring against the Warsaw Government by supplying such secrets to a "Foreign Ambassador."

INDISCRETION

Reuter adds: In the trial on treason charge of Count Ksawory Grocholski, in which an undesignated Foreign Ambassador figures in the indictment, a witness yesterday used the words "British Ambassador" instead of "Foreign Ambassador", which were used throughout the indictment.

The president of the court said an "indiscretion" had been committed and the court was closed for half an hour's evidence 'in camera.'

The British Embassy declined to make any comment on a case, still sub judice.

Future Of Primary Education

Provincial Government To Resume Full Responsibility

BOMBAY, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.): The question of respective responsibilities of Provincial Governments and local authorities in the field of primary education was gone into in detail by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its concluding session today, held under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr B G Kher.

This matter was dealt with by the Aministration Committee of the Board appointed in 1944 whose report was adopted by the Board. The Committee had, inter alia, recommended that Provincial Governments should assume full administrative and financial responsibility for all school education. Powers thus resumed by Provincial Governments might be redelegated by them, either at once or at an early date to those local bodies. whoseexiciency could be depended upon, or to 'ad hoc' bodies that might be set up for this purpose.

FURTHER DISCUSSION NECESSARY

The Bombay Government suggested that the subject would bear further discussion at this particular stage, when education expansion programmes were about to be launched by popular Ministries.

This matter together with the possibility of establishing a liaison between local interests and educational authorities consequent upon the transfer of educational instntutions from local bodies to educational departments was considered by the Board, which reiterated the recommendation made by the Administration Committee in 1944. The Board also noted with satisfaction that certain Provincial Governments like the N.W.F.P., Assam, Sind etc. had already implemented the recommendations of the Board and taken over the entire responsibility in regard to basic education (Primary and Middle).

The next annual meeting of the Board will be held in Travancore.

Let Indians Be Scienco-Minded

Sir C. Warwin Urges Traning In Specialised Subjects In Foreign Countries

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Sir Charles Darwin, Leader of the British Delegates to the 34th session of Indian Science Congress, was interviewed by me at Maidar's Hotel yesterday morning. The following is text of the interview:—

Q. What are your impressions of India? Is this your first visit?

A. This is my second visit to India, the first being 10 years ago. Then I visited Calcutta and Bombay. I was shown some laboratories in this country. This time after three days' flight I have come here straight. I find no other change in India except a political change of outlook. That is the only change I find.

Q. What do you suggest and what advice do you give to India to enable it to come up to the mark of the other leading countries of the world as regards Science?

A.— My advice is I think you have to get a very large number of people to become science-minded. For this you will have to get many people to have advanced knowledge of science. For this you have to send out people to foreign countries for study. Such people can come and help you to train students here in such subjects They have specialised in I know that you have some very advanced students in science but you will need many more.

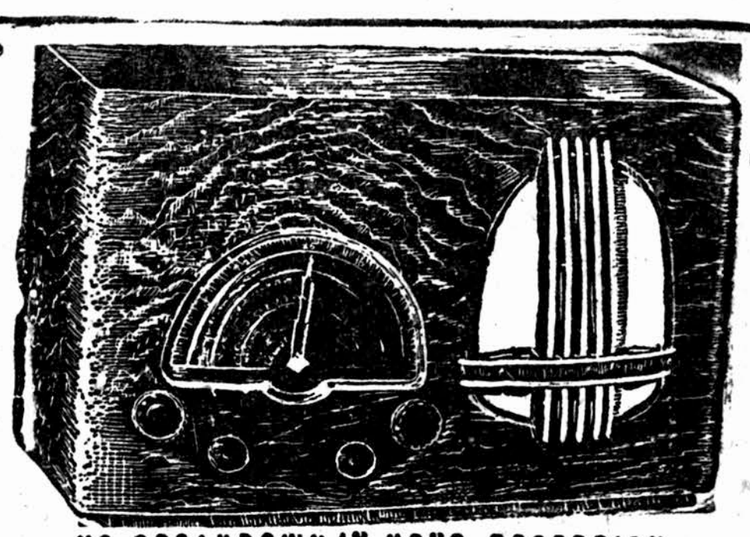
Q:— Will India need more laboratories?

A.— This time I have not visited any but I think this vast country needs many more.

Q.— Is it not possible to start an International Society.

International Society for the promotion of different sciences and culture.

A.— No it is not possible. Different countries are making for advancement of sciences and culture in their own way and it is not possible to have an International Organisation such as you suggest but at least once a year we must just as we are meeting now the representatives of different countries meet and interchange an exchange of their viewpoints on various services and cultures. dI am sure some Indians will come up to the mark soon.



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TO MAKE LONDON CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL

GRAND MUFTI ADVISES ARAB PARTICIPATION

Higher Committee's Formal Decision Today?

Jews Also To Take Part In Talks—"If Only For Self-Defence"

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11, (U.P.A.): Haj Amin Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, today advised his Arab followers to participate in the London Conference on Palestine which resumes next week.

In an hour's telephone conversation with the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, the Mufti reportedly said, "Go to London with God's help. You have my blessings."

The Committee called the Mufti to seek his advice.

Husseini said he had not received an invitation to the Conference from the British Embassy at Cairo, and added that he had no intention of going to London himself. The Mufti was banned from the conference by the British when it began its sessions late last fall.

To-day's development followed a talk between Jamal Husseini, acting chairman of the Higher Committee, with Sir Henry Gurney, Acting British High Commissioner for Palestine.

FORMAL DECISION TO-DAY?

To-morrow the Higher Committee holds a full-dress conference at which a formal decision to go to London is expected to be taken.

Arab circles in Palestine are more optimistic to-day than for many months. Great secrecy surrounded what is believed to be an assurance given to the Palestine Arab Higher Committee by the British Government to go all the way with the Palestine Arabs to "combat the menace of partition."

Jewish Agency quarters believed that Palestine Arab participation in the London Conference "considerably changes our position", and said Jewish participation is now almost a foregone conclusion "if only for self-defence."

"GRAND MUFTI NOT INSISTING ON BEING DELEGATE".

LONDON, Jan. 11, (A. P. A.): British authorities expressed confidence today that in no circumstances will the "Mufti" of Jerusalem, undesired here because of his former associations with the Axis, be an Arab delegate to the forthcoming Palestine conference.

The Arab Higher Executive, which looks to the "Mufti" for leadership, has been invited to send negotiators. An impression prevails that there was an understanding, before the invitation was extended to the Higher Executive, that the "Mufti" would not insist on being a delegate.

ARABS TO PARTICIPATE IN LONDON CONFERENCE?

JERUSALEM Jan. 10, (Reuter): The Palestine Arab Higher Committee was today officially invited by Sir Henry Gurney, Chief Secretary of the Palestine Government, to send a delegation to the Palestine Conference when it is resumed in London.

Jamal Husseini, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, said that he now considered that the chief cause preventing the participation of Palestine Arabs had been removed.

The Arab Higher Committee will meet on Monday to consider its reply to the invitation and to select its delegates.

Talks Resume On Jan. 21

LONDON, Jan. 11, (Reuter): In a cable from Jerusalem the special correspondent of the Labour "Daily Herald" says that he learns that Palestine Arabs have agreed to be represented on the London Conference on Palestine which resumes on Jan. 21.

Truce Between Jewish Terrorists And Br. Troops

JERUSALEM Jan. 11 (Reuter): The Jewish terrorist organisation, Irgun Zwai Leumi, confirmed today that there was a "truce" with British armed forces in Palestine in a letter to the Palestine Government's Public Information Office. The letter was received in an envelope stamped "On His Majesty's Service".

The Irgun is known to possess forged duplicates of almost all rubber stamps used by Government Departments in Palestine. These rubber stamps as well as "Official" stationary are the work of former partisans who became skilled in forging passports in underground printing presses in Europe during the war.

The letter gave no reason for the truce

ARABS TO JOIN LONDON TALKS

(Reuter) Informed Arab circles consider it likely that the Palestine Arab Higher Committee representing chief Arab political parties will accept the British Government's invitation to attend the London Conference on Palestine when it is resumed on January 21.

The same circles however do not consider it probable that Haj Amin El Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem now in exile in Egypt, will be included in the Palestine Arab Delegation despite earlier Arab stipulations to this effect.

Agudas Israel To Have Direct Conversation With Colonial Secretary

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuter): Agudas Israel an orthodox Jewish non-Zionist organisation which was one of the non-Zionist Jewish bodies invited by the British Government to attend the Palestine Conference in London last September, has proposed direct conversations with the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones on the future of Palestine after the start of the second session of the Conference on January 21, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Agudas Israel has also suggested to the British Government that other non-Zionist Jewish bodies invited to the last year's session should be included in the arrangement. As before, non-Zionist organisations would wish to avoid showing lack of solidarity with the Jewish Agency by attending the Conference in its absence.

The official view is that Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones is likely to defer decision so as to avoid a move that could be interpreted as closing the door to the attendance of a full Jewish delegation at the Conference itself. In fact at the last session of the Conference, attended only by Britain and the Arab States, non-Zionist Jewish bodies in London kept in close touch with the Colonial Office.

The proposal gains importance from statement in London this week by Mosae Shertok Washington, head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, that a proposal from Britain to hold direct talks with the Jewish Agency simultaneously with the Conference might effect a significant improvement in the situation.

Observers here point out a sowewhat farcical situation that would result if almost every group invited to the Conference was conferring with the British Government without admitting that they were attending the Conference. The Conference has never been intended to be a Round Table affair and the Anglo-Arab talks would also be direct and "simultaneous" making it difficult to be decided what set of discussions had the most right to be described as the Palestine Conference.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SUPPORTS PALESTINE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuter): Prof. Johan Smertenko Vice-President of the American League for a free Palestine who arrived in Paris two days ago from Rome announced today that he would defy the British Home Office on his entry into Britain by flying to London next Wednesday.

He added that he would try to see the Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin and the Colonial Secretary Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones.

Prof. Smertenko admitted that his organisation supports the Palestine underground movement and attacked the servile British Jews naming such men as Dr. Cham Weizmann, British Zionist leader and former President of the World Zionist Federation"

Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine, is flying to Cairo tomorrow for a Conference on the military situation in Palestine with Gen. Sir Miles, Dempsey, Commander of the Middle East Land Forces.

WILL REPUBLICANS RATIFY CHERIBON DRAFT AGREEMENT?

Present Dutch Policy To Influence Decision: Heavy Fighting North Of Semarang

BATAVIA, Jan. 11, (A.P.A.): Contact on the political front was re-established between the Netherlands Commission General and the Republicans today during an unannounced two-hour conference between Dr. Wilhelm Schermerhorn, head of the Commission and Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian Premier.

DUTCH POLICY

Dr. Sjahrir will leave for Jogakarta, in the interior, on Monday to report to the Republican cabinet on Dr. Shermerhorn's version of present Dutch policy. The report is expected to heavily influence the Republican decision to ratify the Cheribon draft agreement immediately or postponed decision pending clarification of the Dutch attitude on recent fighting and the Republicans' export trade.

The Netherlands army announced today that Dutch infantry, supported by armoured cars and artillery, met heavy resistance from Indonesian forces during a clearing action north of Semarang on Thursday. Artillery eventually drove off the Indonesians who lost heavily

The Antara News Agency reported that Indonesian anti-aircraft fire destroyed a Dutch plane near Padang.

A Reuter message says: Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Prime Minister, last night had informal talks with members of the Dutch Commission General who have returned from Holland to prepare the signing of the Cheribon United States of Indonesia" Agreement.

The talks were reported to have dealt chiefly with the "procedure to be followed in the present phase of the Indies situation."

The newly formed cabinet of east Indonesia which is to be sworn in here on Monday, is expected to spend the next two months organising various ministries and engaging the staff.

Dr. Nadjamoeddin, the East Indonesian Premier, hopes to have a five-year plan for East Indonesian economy ready by March 1.

The East Indonesian State was recently formed of outlying Dutch East Indies Islands, formerly known as the "Great East" to form part of the United States of Indonesian together with Sumatra, Borneo and Java.

DUTCH TANKS IN ACTION

Dutch tanks went into action in the "south west sector" in Java yesterday to support the infantry chasing a number of Indonesian 'gangs,' who were found to have planted aircraft bombs on Dutch-held territory, a Dutch military spokesman stated today.

INDONESIAN GOVT. DETAINS BRITISH MERCHANTSHIP

BATAVIA, Jan. 11 (APA): The British Consul-General said today that formal representations had been made to the Netherlands East Indies Government on the detention of the 400-ton British merchantman "Empire May Rover" by the Netherlands navy as an interference with legitimate trade.

The Netherlands navy had explained that the ship was intercepted at the nationalist part of Cheribon, on January 8, and escorted by a Netherlands man-of-war to Semarang where it was searched for arms. The Dutch navy have not yet announced the results of the search.

Indonesian sources said the cargo consisted only of 33 Austin motor cars.

EAST INDONESIAN CABINET FORMED

BATAVIA, Jan 10, (Reuter): The "Cabinet of East Indonesia" was formed today.

The state of East Indonesia was recently formed of the "Great East Territories" outlying the islands of the Dutch East Indies to become a constituent part with Borneo, Sumatra and Java of the projected United States of Indonesia.

SUBSIDIES TO NEWSPAPERS?

Dr A. K. Gani, the Indonesian Republican Minister of Economic Affairs, plans to call a conference at Batavia this month of representatives of all Republican newspapermen and of journalists and Government officials concerned. Dutch Press reports said today.

The Republican Government intends to grant "ample subsidies" to those newspapers which are likely to outlive the present period of difficulties, the reports said.

Republican newspapers, especially in the interior of Java, are often short of funds and with the added paper shortage and transport difficulties are unable to appear regularly.

Way To Wage War With Russia

Wallace Alarmed By Churchill's Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, (Reuter): The Former Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Henry Wallace, in a radio talk last night said "Mr. Churchill's programme seems to invite all nations of the world to fight against the Soviet Union and I am exceedingly alarmed by this condition."

Mr. Wallace expressed the opinion that Britain or the United States "would use the atomic bomb against Russia in an aggressive way under certain conditions" and added: "The most certain way of going to war with Russia is by being tough with her. By cutting off loans to Poland and Czechoslovakia, all we do is to force those countries to come under Russia's complete domination and thereby help bring about the possibility of a war."

RENOUNCE VETO RIGHT IN SECURITY COUNCIL

Vandenburg's Proposition To "Big Five"

CLEVELAND Jan. 11 (APA): Senator Arthur Vandenburg in a speech here to-day to the Cleveland Council for World Affairs proposed that Britain, the United States, Russia, France and China should renounce their veto rights in the United Nations Security Council over all peaceful means of settling international disputes applying it only to the use of force

In his first speech as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he said the United States would go as far in disarmament as "other Titans will dependably agree to go."

Senator Vandenburg proposed alteration in American policy in China to encourage a non-Communist coalition, backing the new constitution produced under Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.

He said he favoured liberal relief appropriations for devastated countries.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Previous Closing	31.85
Today's Opening	31.80
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	31.68
Difference	—17

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors 54-3/4. Anaconda Copper Mining 39-1/8, United States Steel Common 70-3/4. Preference unquoted.

(Reuter)

India Should Give Full Support To UNESCO

SARGENT URGES TEACHERS TO ORGANISE INTO UNIONS & FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The hope that India with her great cultural traditions and her ideals of universal brotherhood would extend her wholehearted co-operation to the U.N.E.S.C.O. in creating a lasting world peace was expressed by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who represented India at the United Nations Educational Conference held last month at Paris, speaking to a large gathering mostly school teachers. at the St Xavier's High School Hall this evening.

The meeting, which was organised by the Inspsctor of Schools, Bombay, was presided over by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister.

Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India and author of what is now known as the Sargent Scheme of Education was another distinguished speaker at today's meeting.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Sir John Sargent, it may be noted, are members of the Central Advisory Board for Education which concluded its three-day session in Bombay today.

Introducing the main speakers to the audience, Mr. B. G. Kher referred to the work of the U.N.E.S.C.O. and urged the full co-operation of India to the organisation which, he said, was a hope for the world in redeeming itself from the present anarchy. Better cultural understanding between nations, Mr. Kher said, was the only way to end wars, which were the outcome of conflicts of race, religion, creed and colour.

Mr. Kher said that it was most unfortunate that much of the strife that we saw in India and the world today was in the name of religion and political liberty.

GANDHIJI'S MISSION IN BENGAL

The Premier referring to Gandhiji's mission of peace to Bengal said: "Far away in the marshy tracts of Bengal a solitary, bare-footed pilgrim is fighting the same battle as the U.N.E.S.C.O. He is a sign of hope for India and for the humanity. He goes Iudia and for the humanity. He goes from village to village, trusting the people, understanding their difficulties and loving them. He is doing the one task which the world has to achieve if civilisation has to survive."

Mr. Kher paid a tribute to the work done at the U.N.E.S.C.O. by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. He said that it was very appropriate that women should represent nations at such conferences because women represented the kinder and nobler side of humanity

Introducing Sir John Sargent, Mr. Kher said that he was one who thoroughly understood the educational problems of India. Sir John, he further said was one who showed great sympathy with the lot of teachers "much to the despair of many Educational Ministers."

PRESENT DAY EDUCATION

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in her speech said that only by better appreciation among nations of each other's culture could world peace be achieved. Present day education, she said was done in the wrong way and bad education was largely responsible for misunderstanding among peoples. In this connection the speaker emphasised the importance of the role that the teacher had to play.

She said that through good films, text books and speakers India should explain her great culture to the world. The interest shown by other countries in India at the U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference was amazing, the Rajkumari said. But equally amazing was the ignorance about Indian affairs showed by many delegates. Several delegates, she said, were surprised to find that an Indian lady could speak in an European language.

The Rajkumari expressed the view, which she had strongly voiced at the U.N.ES.C.O. Conference, that Axis countries should also be allowed to take part in the Conference. She hoped that by next year the doors of the U..N.ESC.O. would be opened to them also.

The speaker regretted that Soviet Russia did not send her representatives to the Conference. She hoped that this great country would also extend her co-operation to hhe United Nations in the great task they had undertaken.

INDIAN DELEGATION

Paying a tribute to her fellow members of the Indian delegation at the U.N.E.S.CO. of whom Sir John Sargent was one. she said that they made a very good impression. Sir S. Radhakrishnan's first speech at the Conference she said. had set such a high standard that the other delegates were frightened about keeping it up.

OUTSTANDING PROBLEM

Sir John Sargent said that the most outstanding problem today in teh educational field was the teacher. "However well planners may plan nothing that they do will achieve their purpose unless the teacher was efficient" he added.

The speaker said that to provide the children of this country with the minimum amount of education which would make them good citizens. it would require nearly 225 lakhs of teachers.

TEACHER'S PAY

The minimum qualification of any teacher would be matriculation with two years' training in teaching. The Central Advisory Board of Education, Sir John disclosed, has recommended that the pay of the primary school teachers should be from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month with allowances (upto fifty per cent of the pay) for teachers according to the cost of living at a place.

Sir John Sargent urged teachers to organise themselves into Unions and fight for their rights. He warned them that while demanding higher wages, they should, at the same time convince the public of their utility to the community

CHILD'S HEALTH

Referring to the need for improving the physical condition of the children, the speaker said that unless the child was healthy, the efforts of the teacher would be in vain.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

Nawab Isma Khan On Allahabad Riots

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11 (API): Nawab Mohammad Ismail, Chairman Committee of Action, All-India Muslim League and President of the Provincial League who visited Allahabad to study the communal situation in the city in a statement to the 'Associated Press has urged upon the U. P. Government to immediately set up an independent inquiry committee and adopt effective measures for restoration of confidence among the Mussalmans "Who have legitimate grounds to feel that unless the present police officials are transferred and due inquiry is made into the conduct of those guilty of partisan behaviour, the communal tension of the city cannot be relieved." He has also advised the Mussalmans of the city never to allow themselves to be provoked into anything from their side which might worsen the communal situation

FORMATION OF MUSLIM POCKETS

Bihar League Demand

PATNA, Jan. 10 (API): A fourteen point demand has been made in a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League "To give last chance to the Bihar Government." The committee wants the Bihar Government to provide facilities for the formation of pockets of Muslim population of no less than five thousand persons in places selected by the muslims. The facilities for the formation of pockets of population must include among other things consolidation of agricultural holdings, at least fifty per cent of the armed and ordinary police forces, both officers and men must be muslims. the officers in charge of police station in such pockets should be Muslim at least ten per cent of Muslims must be given licences for arms.

Bombay Assembly

12 New Bills In Ensuing Session

Patil To Pilot Prohibition Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWELVE OFFICIAL BILLS TO BE MOVED IN THE FORTHCOMING SESSIONS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WERE EXPLAINED AND DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE CONGRESS PARTY HELD THIS EVENING AT THE COUNCIL HALL. ABOUT 80 MEMBERS FROM BOTH THE HOUSES, INCLUDING ALL THE MINISTERS WERE PRESENT.

Mr. L. M. Patil dealt at great length with the several clauses of the Prohibition Bill he is to pilot during the ensuing session. This is considered to be the most important official Bill and is expected to take up much of the time of the Legislature when it meets initially on February 3.

Other legislations discussed at the meeting of the Congress Party were:

Mr. B. G. Kher's Lord Reay Industrial Museum Bill.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder—Bill to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879

Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta—Bill to amend the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act.

RE T LEGISLATION

Mr. G. D. Vartak—Comprehensive Rent Legislation; Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act in connection with the appointment of the Special Engineer, Mr. Modak; Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act to enable the Corporation to take over the B.E.S.T. Co.; Bill to extend the life of the Bombay Corporation; Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs and Districts Municipal Acts; Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act and Bill to amend the Town Duty Schedule of the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. G. D. Tapase—Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act of 1932.

The Land Revenue Reforms Committee held a separate meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Patil. The Bill to prevent the fragmentation of agricultural holdings was considered.

The labour situation in Sholapur, Ahmedabad and other provincial towns was discussed by the Industrial Relations Committee. Both these committees are meeting for the first time and they expect to hold many more sittings before the Assembly meets on February 3.

DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEM OF VOTING

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, submitted to the members a note on Distributive "versus" Cumulative system of voting. Expressing his views on the matter, the Minister said: "There is no doubt that considered from an efficiency point of view the distributive system has definite advantages. It is desirable, however to consider the case of each Municipal Locality and of the public opinion particularly of the minorities therein, because it is likely that Government's view on the subject may be misconstrued in these troublous times. It is therefore desirable to consider each issue on its merits. If Government finds that there is a preponderating public opinion in favour of the introduction of the distributive system of voting and if the Municipality concerned submits its rules for Government approval incorporating the distributive system of voting, Government will not object to such an introduction".

The meeting passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Chandranji Patil, former M.L.A. of Satara, who was recently fatally stabbed.

The party executive meets on Sunday afternoon.

KARACHI, Jan. 11, (A. P. I.): All the 35 City Muslim League National guards who were arrested yesterday at the Snd Secretariat were released unconditionally last night.

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Monty Confers With Marshal Stalin

THANKS RED ARMY FOR HOSPITALITY

Stresses Need For Marching Together To Consolidate Lasting Peace

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuter): Field Marshal Montgomery's private talk with Marshal Stalin at the Kremlin last night lasted one hour and 12 minutes.

"I have just had a great talk with the Generalissimo—I have just come away" Field Marshal Montgomery said when he returned to the British Embassy.

Field Marshal Montgomery was smiling and obviously pleased when he returned from the Kremlin Conference and it was evident that the talk had taken place with great friendliness. Marshal Stalin looked well and was smiling and jovial. the Field Marshal said.

They and two interpreters were the only four persons in the room during the interview.

Moscow Radio announced that Field Marshal Montgomery attended a dinner given in his honour by Marshal Stain last night. With the Field Marshal were Sir Maurice Peterson, the British Ambassador and Mr. H. K. Roberts, the British Minister.

THANKS

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuter): Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who ends his Russian visit today, in a statement to the Soviet press last night thanked Soviet army leaders for their hospitality and said that at their military academies he was shown everything he wanted to see.

"I thank Marshal Vassilievsky (Soviet Chief General of Staff) and the Soviet Army, not only for their hospitality" he said "but also for an opportunity to establish friendly contact with the army of Russia and thus develop in peace time that comradeship between our two armies which was formed during our struggle against the treacherous German enemy.

"During my brief visit to the Soviet Union my hosts have been most friendly and generous.

"I have seen your fine military academies named after Marshal Stalin, Voroshilov and Frunze. At these institutions, which greatly impressed me with their efficiency I was shown everything I wished to see. I was given ample opportunity of meeting both the staff and the pupils, and I had many frank and interesting discussions with them.

LASTING PEACE

Field Marshal Montgomery added: "We soldiers, having completed our common task of defeating the Fascist enemy, must now march forward together in the equally important task of helping to consolidate a lasting peace.

"Marshal Vasilievsky has already accepted my invitation to visit the British army. In early summer this year I hope to see him in London as the guest of the British Army and I hope he will bring with him some Marshals of the Soviet Union with whom I have now made great friends.

"I will be glad indeed to return their hospitality to show them our military institutions and develop friendly relations already established between the armies of our two victorious countries.

"On behalf of the soldiers of Britain I send comradely greetings to the courageous warriors of the Soviet army and to the great Russian people.

(Signed) Montgomery of Alamein."

The British Minister in Moscow, Mr. Frank Roberts, will accompany Field Marshal Montgomery to London today, it was learned here last night.

Mr. Roberts is a British Diplomat of long experience but whether his trip to London, which was believed to have been hastily arranged has political significance is a matter which can only be determined in London.

British sources offered no explanation and there has been no hint of anything beyond military friendliness and courtesy in Field Marshal Montgomery's visit.

Field Marshal Montgomery returned to the Kremlin last night for a formal banquet. Marshal Vassilievsky did not appear at yesterday's events and it was presumed that he was still suffering from indisposition although no details were available.

Monty Leaves Moscow

LONDON, Jan. 11, (A.P.A.): The Moscow Radio today said that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery left Moscow by plane this morning.

(LATER): Montgomery arrived and political liberty.

ENQUIRY PROCEEDINGS QUASHED

Important Judgment On Election Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The curtain was rung down on the Dange-Nurie election dispute which came up before the Bombay High Court, for hearing.

The dispute was a sequel to an election petition filed by Mr. N. Y. Nurie who was defeated by Mr. S. A. Dange in the Textile Constituency at the last elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. A commission consisting of (1) Sir Harshidbhai Divetia, (2) Mr. D. V. Vyas and (3) Mr. M. S. Noronha was appointed by the Governor of Bombay to hear the matter.

Justice Bhagwati ordered the proceedings to be quashed holding that the notification appointing the Commissioners contravened the mandatory provisions of Sec. 59 (1) of the Government of India Act.

The facts of the dispute are:—

At an election held in 1946 for the seat allotted to the Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions Constituency in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the petitioner was elected a member of the Assembly. Respondent 4, a minister in the former Congress Government, who was one of the unsuccessful candidates for that seat, preferred an election petition to the Governor of Bombay for a declaration that the election of the petitioner was void and that he had been duly elected.

On that a notification was issued stating that "the Government of Bombay" was pleased to appoint respondents 1, 2 and 3 as Commissioners to try that petition. The notification was signed, "By order of the Governor of Bombay.....Secretary."

At the first hearing before the Commissioners, the petitioner raised several preliminary objections which were overruled by the Commissioners who diected that they would proceed to hear the election dispute on the merits.

The petitioner, thereupon, filed this petition in the High Court contending that respondents 1, 2 and 3 had no authority or jurisdiction to entertain the election petition inasmuch as their appointment by notification was not by the Governor exercising his individual judgment in accordance with the Government of India Order 1936.

The petitioner, therefore, prayed for a writ of certiorari and a writ of prohibition or in the alternative an order under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act calling for their records, quashing the proceedings and prohibiting them from proceeding with the petition. After a protracted hearing his lordship delivered judgment on Thursday.

JUDGMENT

Holding in favour of the petitioner, that the notification for the appointment of respondents 1, 2 and 3 as Commissioners was bad as contravening the mandatory provisions of Sec. 59 (1) of the Government of India Act which laid down that "all executive action of the Government of a Province shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor", his lordship ordered the issue of a writ of certiorari against respondents 1, 2 and 3 calling for the records of the proceedings before them and ordered that the said proceedings be quashed.

Referring to a recent decision of a division bench of our High Court in which even in respect of provisions which were mandatory, a distinction had been drawn between those that were merely directory and those that were imperative, his lordship was of opinion that the provisions discussed in that case did not afford any parallel to the imperative character of the provisions contained in Sec. 59 (1).

His Lordship also rejected the three preliminary objections that were raised before him. In His Lordship's opinion the non-joinder of V. J. Gaikwad one of those nominated at the election did not affect the maintainability of the petition because Gaikwad would not be affected by its result and was therefore not a necessary party. His Lordship also rejected the contention that the Commissioners were a superior or an independent court and not an inferior court and therefore the High Court had no jurisdiction to issue any writ against them. The contention that the High Court had no jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of the order of appointment of the Commissioners because it was an order of the Governor could not in His Lordship's opinion he raised as a preliminary objection having regard to the position taken up by the petitioner that it was not an act of the Governor as it should have been.

In the result His Lordship held in favour of the petitioner and granted him the relief claimed.

Mr. Chari and Mr. Rajni M. Patel instructed by Messrs. K. J. Kale & Co. appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. J. A. Shah and the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for respondents 1, 2 and 3.

Mr. D. B. Desai, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. I. G. Thakore instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for respondent 4.

DISARMAMENT OF THE ASSASSIN!

Sardar's Plan To Penalise Illegal Manufacture And Possession Of Knives

((From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, Interim Government, has, it is believed, decided to amend the Arms Act in order to bring illegal manufacture, possession and carriage of knives a penal offence.

It is also proposed to regulate the possession and carriage of Kirpans by Sikhs in the province of Delhi. Such possession and carriage is regulated in other parts of India, other than Delhi and the Punjab.

The nccessary legislation will be discussed during the Budget Session of the Central Assembly.

Gaekwar Promises Responsible Govt.

BARODA, Jan. 11 (U. P. I.): His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda announced to-day his desire that the people of the State should be increasingly associated with the State.

In a broadcast message from the newly-established broadcasting station in Baroda which he declared open His Highness said: "It is my desire that on the eve of India's independence, my people should have larger association with the Governance of my State than at present. The final constitution of my State must await the framing of constitution for the Indian Union. The interim period may well be utilized for preparing my people to exercise large powers and undertaking larger responsibilities. With this end in view I have directed my Government to submit proposals to me for amending the present Government of Baroda Act to provide for substantial enlargement of franchise so as to include all interests, expansion of the Executive Council by the addition of one more non-official member, enlarging the powers of the Dhara Sabha and providing for ways and means for the election of the President of the Dhara Sabha and also providing protection of all minorities and backward classes. In submitting prposals to me my Government will keep in view that responsible government is the ultimate objective."

Chinese To Take Over Dairen

NANKING, Jan. 10 (UPA): Chinese press reports today said that General Hsiung Shih-hui, head of the Nationalist Field Headquarters in Manchuria, is returning to Nanking in connection with negotiations for the taking over of Dairen.

Foreign Office sources, however, did not confirm the reports.

The newspaper "Ta Kang Pao" carried an unconfirmed report that the Chinese and Russians were negotiating on Soviet rights in the Manchurian railway administrations. The newspaper said the Soviets are demanding that the Chinese-Soviet treaty of last August should include the Japanese-built South Manchurian Railway while China maintains that the scope of the agreement should be limited to the railways existing before 1905

Internationalise Suez Canal

Russian Paper Puts Forward Suggestion

MOSCOW, Jan. 10. (A.P.A.): The internationalisation of the Suez and Panama Canals was to-day advocated by the "New Times," the Soviet Foreign Affairs weekly publication.

"Many states are interested in the Suez and Panama Canals," said the writer K. Berizhin, reviewing a book by the French writer Andre Siegried on this topic.

Declaring that the Panama and Suez canals have become the "instrument in the struggle by the Anglo-Saxon bloc for a dominant role in the world," Berizhin said the "urgent interests" of all people require their internationalisation.

"Digging the great canals facilitated the development of world transport and international economic society," he continued, "but, built in the epoch of imperialism they bear the stamp of the struggle and contradictions between the imperialistic states who have turned them into an instrument of narrow aims, an instrument of military and economic pressure on other countries.

"Against this state of affairs a powerful protest movement is arising primarily in those countries which lost their independence as a result of the domination of the great imperialist Powers over Suez and Panama."

Advocating that the Suez and Panama canals be placed under an international regime, Berezhin drew a distinction between them and such international waterways at the Dardanelles and the Danube which, he said, have a vital significance only for the countries located in their immediate proximity.

The Suez and Panama canals "are genuinely international routes serving all countries and peoples scattered throughout the various parts of the world," he declared.

GREEK GUERILLAS FLEE INTO BULGARIA

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (Reuter): One thousand guerillas who attacked a village in eastern Thrace with heavy armament fled after a battle in which 80 died including four Greek officers and 25 other ranks, the Athens News Agency reported today.

Most of the guerillas had fled over the frontier into Bulgaria, the Agency stated, and Greek army units were pursuing the remainder.

M. Philip Draeomis, the Greek War Minister, who is touring Macedonia, visited the frontier posts today.

FIVE BURNT TO DEATH

SINGAPORE, Jan. 10 (Reuter): Five persons were burned to death and five were injured at Gitiawan near Ipoh last night. No details of the outrage are yet available, but it is believed to be connected with Chinese political unrest.

The police are searching for five men alleged to be implicated in the attack.

The district has recently suffered from activities of gangsters and kidnappers.

GHAFAR KHAN AT PATNA

PATNA Jan. 10. (API): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader who arrived here last night told the Associated Press to-day that although he could not come to Bihar earlier he had kept himself fully posted with reliable information about the situation in Bihar.

The Premier Sri Srikrishna Sinha Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Finance Minister and Dr. Syed Mahmudin, Development Minister, met Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today.

Combined XI Leads By 96 Runs

Grand Fielding By M.C.C.

HOBART (Tasmania), Jan. 11 (Reuter): The weather was sunny for the second day's play in the match between the M.C.C. and the Combined XI here to-day.

By lunch time the Tourists had got rid of four Combined Team batsmen, including two of Australia's Test players, Barnes and Hassett, who were engaged in a third wicket partnership of 64.

Bedser and Pollard opened the attack against the overnight not-out's, Morrisby and Thomas and soon showed ability to make the ball lift off the hard turf. With only three runs added to the overnight total Thomas was caught in the slips and seventeen runs later, Morrisby had his middle stump disturbed by an inswinger from Pollard. The total was then 45 and Hassett joined Barnes.

Hassett quickly showed freedom of hitting, though the bowling never lost accuracy and at times both Barnes and Hassett were forced to exercise great care. Hassett put 50 up in 49 minutes with a four off Bedser and they were also together when the hundred went up, but nine runs later, Hassett was taken at the wicket off Pollard.

BARNES FOLLOWS HASSETT

Barnes did not survive long after his international partner had gone, being caught by Pollard off the new bowler Wright, with the score at 129, but Miller and Johnson remained together until lunch with the score 143 for 4 wickets.

A feature of the morning play was the accurate bowling of Pollard. While Hassett and Barnes were together the scoring rate was speedy as shown by their scoring 50 in 38 minutes and 100 went up in 86 minutes.

After lunch the attack was shared by Bedser and Compton and 10,000 people saw Compton get Johnson's wicket when the Australian star in attempting to drive sent the ball high into the air and Edrich at first slip made an easy catch. The score then was 147. The prospect of the combined side gaining the first innings' lead was enhanced as Miller batted confidently to pass his personal 50.

Compton had three men on the boundary when bowling against Miller whose terrific drives were reduced to singles.

GRAND BATTING BY MILLER

Some terrific hitting was seen in the partnership between Miller and Gardiner who took the total from 200 to 250 in 18 minutes and their eight wicket partnership of 67 took only 21 minutes. Miller was caught behind the wicket off Bedser with his score at 70. Gardiner and Clark took the score past the M.C.C. total and proceeded well into the fourth hundred.

100 IN 40 MINUTES

The last 100 runs of the Combined XI's score took only 40 minutes. The tailenders showed the same disrespect for the bowling so that the seventh, eighth and ninth wicket stands all exceeded 50 runs each.

Clark was brilliantly caught inches from the ground by Ikin at third slip. Gardiner was then eleven short of the coveted hundred as Murfett came in for the last wicket. Gardiner added five runs before Murfett became the fourth victim for Evans behind the stumps. Gardiner not-out was six short of three figures

M.C.C. SECOND INNINGS

Left with rather more than 40 minutes batting the M.C.C Lost Gibb caught by the wicket-keeper when the score had reached 26, but Fishlock and Hardstaff remained together until the close, taking the total to 52. Thus the tourists are still 44 behind with nine wickets standing.

One feature of the combined teams innings was the wicket-keeping of Evans who, standing close to the stumps caught four opponents. Of the 60 completed overs bowled against the Home side only one—by Compton — was a maiden.

SCORE BOARD

COMBINED ELEVEN (1st Innings	
Merrisby b Pollard	16
R. Thomas c Edrich b Bedser	16
Barnes c Pollard b Wright	57
Hassett c Evans b Pollard	35
Miller c Evans b Bedser	70
Johnson c Edrich b Compton	6
M. Thomas (run out)	1
Layer c Evans b Compton	30
Gardiner (not out)	94
Clark c Ikin b Edrich	27
Murfett c Evans b Edrich	9
Extras	13
Total	374

M.C.C. SECOND INNINGS	
Gibb c Gardiner b Murfett	11
Fishlock (batting)	28
Hardstaff (batting)	13
Total (for 1) at close	52

Bombay Races

'Her Majesty' Gets 2,000 Guineas For Asking

Romps Home On Tight Rein!

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today, at Mahaluxmi, the Turf Club had to forego a major part of their usual commission money in the Race for the 2,000 Guineas. Several of the punters who had fallen in long queues in front of the windows had to go disappointed without obtaining their tickets on the wonder filly, Her Majesty who had the rich race won for the asking. She simply trotted home, eight lengths to spare from Bucephalus, and that was not all. The shining filly was not let loose at any stage in the journey of eight furlongs, and yet she clocked 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.

Though thrill lacked in the 2,000 Guineas, the Stewards Cup roused the punters. When three contestants, Torrin, Dragon Seed and Birthday Morn were parading at the gate, Dragon Seed jumped across the rails, but Kheem Singh showed rare pluck in not losing control of the rein. Besides he lost narrowly to Birthday Morn after fighting a great duel of well over a furlong, and thrilled the spectators.

The Aga Khan's Cup race proved only a match between Radio Man and Jarabub, as the rest three declined at the course.

Jarabub hacked Radio Man, and if fully extended the famous Australian stayer could have recorded a distance verdict instead of that recorded—ten lengths.

Two frivolous objection which were raised in the Stewards Cup and the first division of the Manjri Plate by the riders of the runners-up were quickly overruled.

As outsiders scored in the races earmarked for the treble event pool, only seven tickets were cashed each of which returned Rs. 14,112.

The following are the results:—

THE MANJRI PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's VIJYA DEVI 8-8 Deshmukh 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-0 Ganesh 2
M/s. Abid H. Doctor and E. I. Sargon's DILRUBA 9-0 Cunningham 3
Prince Jaysinh's INSIDE INFORMATION 7-9 Hasan Ali 4
Not run: Jadugar, Peace Treaty, General MacArthur.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, sh hd, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 2-5 seconds.
Favourite: Dilruba
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.

THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's SHABASH 9-0 Raffaele 1
M/s. Abid H. Doctor and E. I. Sargon's WHISPERING 8-11 Jones 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATENT BID 8-5 S. Laloo 3
M/s. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING'S PARADE 9-4 Kheemsingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Favourite: Shabash
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 35.
Winner trained by: B. R. Patel

THE MELTON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KHALAF HAMIJ 8-6 Bhoor Singh 1
Mr. Keshardev's QAMAR ADNAN 9-2 Nasseruddin 2
Mr. P. B. Zaveri's NOBLE DUKE 7-12 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Baburao T. Godse's SULAF HASSUM 7-7 Raut 4
Not run: Spanish Suite, Mosaki Pasha, Indian Flower, Daharhim, Mars, All Gold.
Won by: Sh. hd. sh. hd. 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 23 1/5 seconds.
Favourite: Qamar Adnan.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 217. Places Rs. 51. Rs. 19 and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by: J .H. Mashal

THE STEWARDS CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr S M Modi's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-6 Evans 1
Rajya Ratna M. C Patel's DRAGON SEED 8-0 Kheemsingh 2
Mr F S Kerr's TORRIN 9-2 Duffi 3
Not run: Cougar and Army and Navy.
Won by: Head. 5 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 53 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23.
Trainer: G Bunnetta.

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS, (1946-47)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A C Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-6 Evans 1
Capt S A Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Messrs Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 8-11 Jones 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's NATIONAL VELVET 8-6 P Khade 4
Not run: El Alamein, Merry Windsor, Royal Kumar and Dragon Seed.
Won by: 8 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 10 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11, and Rs 11.
Trainer: Buckley.

THE MANJRI PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SILVER SEAL 8-8 Chavan 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 9-0 P Khade 2
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BLUE ARROW 9-3 Jones 3
Major A Svamvur's S.O.S. 8-4 Duffi 4
Not run: Blue Flame.
Won by: Neck, 2 lengths, Short head
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr U S Dhariwal's JARABUB 8-7 West 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's RADIO MAN 9-0 Chavan 2
Not run: Byculla, Mahboob and Filmindia.
Won by: 10 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 41 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13.
Trainer: Northmore.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's POM POM II 7-11 P Khade 1
Mr I G Gajjar's KIRTI 8-11 Mullsingh 2
Maj J C Venrenen's PHILBOROUGH 8-1 Raffaele 3
Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-11 Dasratsingh 4
Not run: Duke of Ramgarh.
Won by: 5 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: E Mahomed.

THE AGRA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. E Reuben's MANNAWI 9-1 Hanumansingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLD FLAKE 10-4 Kasbekar 2
Mrs. A L J Talib's ARABIAN STAR 8-2 Kheemsingh 3
Mr B R Gupta's YISIR AL ARAB 8-9 Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Sukab Ramzi, Abu Muslim.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: H R Somekh
Treble Pool paid Rs. 14,112. Tickets sold 7.

Cricket Championship Of India

KATHIAWAR BEATEN BY INNINGS

Centuries By Jyotindra And Prithviraj

RAJKOT, Jan. 11. (A. P. I.): In their match between Kathiawar and Gujarat in the first round of the west zone of The Cricket Championship of India, Gujarat won by an innings and thirty-two runs. Gujarat will now meet Baroda for the second round at Ahmedabad.

Scores:—
Kathiawar 155 and 103.
Gujarat 290.

In the Gujarat first innings Jyotindra Shodhan and Prithviraj were the top scorers each contributing an invaluable 107 runs.

Kathiawar who went in for their second knock met with batting collapse and the whole side was dismissed for 103. Vinoo Mankad, India's Test Cap, and Dipak Shodhan carrying the bowling honours between themselves. Vinoo Mankad today was almost unplayable and bagged six of the Kathiawar wickets for 39 runs while Dipak Shodhan who had been maintaining good length and bowling accurately had 3 victims to his credit for 42 runs.

Gujarat did not fare very well, but was lucky in that, Jyotindra and Prithviraj made up the balance by their sparkling centuries. Both made 107 each.

GOVT. FUNCTION BLACKED OUT

Punjab Press Protest Against Alleged Mal-Treatment

LAHORE, Jan. 11, (API): Following alleged mal-treatment of the Press by an official of the irrigation department of the Punjab Government the Punjab Press as a protest have decided not to publish anything about the opening ceremony of the Thal Project which was performed by the Governor of the Punjab at Daudkhel on Jan. 7. This is the first time in the history of British administration in the Punjab that an official function has been completely blacked out in the Provincial Press.

'GOD IN HEAVEN AND SAINT BELOW'

Assam Premier Reaffirms Faith In Mahatma

BOMBAY, Saturday (U. P. I.): "Well, there is God above in heaven, and a saint below, on earth to give a lead to the country. Everything is in their tender care. We follow them who have always at heart the interests of the people."

These remarks were made by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, in the course of a talk with Mr. Nagindas Master, former President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who called on the Assam Premier this morning to discuss the attitude of Assam towards the latest political development in the country following the Congress acceptance of H.M.G.'s statement of December 6.

"There is that pound of flesh mentality in the Muslim League attitude" Mr. Bardoloi added, and a desire to thrust upon us the force of brute majority. But the Saint of Sevagram is there to lead us and we trust him implicitly.

DELHI STUDENTS ON STRIKE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (A. P. I.): Several thousand school students of Delhi observed strike today in sympathy with the threatened province-wide teachers strike from Monday.

At a meeting of the students held in the Gandhi grounds a resolution was passed demanding revised scales of pay for the teachers and urging the Government to meet the demands of the teachers.

After the meeting the students formed themselves into a procession and marched to the Superintendent of Education's office at Kashmere Gate where they held a demonstration. A deputation of students met the superintendent of Education and urged upon the necessity of meeting the demands of the teachers.

R.A.F. On Mercy Mission

HAMBURG, Jan. 10 (Reuter): Royal Air Force planes battling through snowstorms lashing the north Frisian coast today parachuted about two tons of dried milk to some 700 milk-starved children marooned in an institute on the ice-bound Amrum Island, 20 miles off the west coast of Schleswig-holstein.

MECHANICAL "EYE" TO CONTROL FOOTBALL CROWDS

LONDON, Jan. 7: Legislation to implement the five recommendations made by the committee which inquired into the Bolton cup-tie disaster is at present being drafted by Home Office legal experts, and will be presented to Parliament at a date yet to be fixed, reports a "News Chronicle" correspondent.

The recommendations which, it is estimated, will cost football clubs £1,000,000 for alterations to grounds include the provision of a central mechanical "eye" on each ground, which will indicate the exact number of people who have secured admission through the turnstiles at any moment. They also provide for expert examination of the enclosures for calculating the total number that could be admitted.

MISRA BEATS GHAUS MOHAMMED

MADRAS, Jan. 11. (API): Sumant Misra annexed the single's title in the South Indian Tennis Championship today, defeating Ghaus Mohammed in the final. This is sumant Misra's second consecutive victory over India's number one, Misra having beaten him recently in the all India championships at Calcutta.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Hindu: Posh Vad 6, 2003.
Muslim: Safar 18, 1366.
Parsi: Amardad 11, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset 6-20 p.m.
Hightide: 03-37, 15-58.
Lowtide: 10-08, 21-39.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Moral Purpose of Evolution", at 6-15 p.m., today.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Marathi by Sri B. S. Agnihotri on "Ajati Vada", at 4-30 p.m., today.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Sambuddhananda's discourses at R. K. M. Library Hall, on "Bhagavad Geeta", at 9 a.m., today, and on "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna", at 5-30 p.m.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: JAYANTHI UTHSAVAM: Unchuvrithy procession at 8 a.m., today. Upanishad parayana, at 9-30 a.m. Sri Sad-Guru Pooja, at 10-30 a.m., Vyakyana of Shri Dakshinamurthy Ashtakam, at 11-30 a.m. Deeparadhana at 12-00 noon and discourse in Tamil on "Shri Ramana Bhakawan" by Shri Suka Brahmam of Madras, at 8-30 p.m., at the Samaj premises.

BANDRA PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION: Physical culture display, at 4 p.m., today, Mr. B. G. Kher to preside. Place: B. P. C. A. Ground, St. Martin's Road, Bandra.

MUNSHI TO BE HONOURED: Function at 4-45 p.m., today, at Lallubhai Park, Andheri.

COMPOUNDERS & CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS: Meeting at the Postal Union Office, 17, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, at 4 p.m., today.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY, KALYAN: Nineteenth annual general body meeting at 4 p.m., today, in the Gayan Samaj Hall, Kalyan. Syt. S. L. Silam, General Secretary, B. P. C. C. to inagurate.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. B. D. Wagh to lecture on "Influences of Planets on Human Destiny," at 4 p.m., today. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Chowpatty.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH: Shri H. N. Trivedi to address his colleagues, at 10 a.m., today.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SWEEPERS' CONFERENCE: Subjects Committee meeting, at 3 p.m., today.

KHALSA COLLEGE: Function at 6 a.m., today, to celebrate the Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Gobind Singh. Public meeting at 9 a.m., today. Mr. Morarji Desai will preside and Mr. S. K. Patil and Col. Wahid-ud-din to speak.

3 ARTS RECEPTION: at 4 p.m., today, at Green's by Walimohammad Sonawala and Mulji P. V. Javeri, in Honour of Atiya Begum and Fyzee Rahamin leaving India. "Rupa" to give song recitals.

"G" WARD TENANTS' ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Meeting of the tenants of "Vakdi Chawl", Prabhadevi Road, at 5 p.m., today.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Talk on 'Thirukkural' by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyar at Sangham premises at 3-30 p.m., today.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE—SANTA CRUZ: Vocal music by Prof. Chidanand Nagarkar in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, at 9 a.m., today.

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE: Demonstration of Indian classical music by Bai Moghubai Kurdikar, at 9 a.m., today, at Laxmi Baug Hall, New Bhatwadi, Bombay No. 4.

VICHAR VIKASA MANDAL: Annual social gathering at 3 p.m., today in the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, Parel.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE: Medical exhibition to be opened by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder in David Sassoon Block, J. J. Hospital, at 9 a.m., today. Also symposium on peptic ulcer under the presidentship of Dr. R. N. Cooper in G. S. Medical College, at 4 p.m., today.

NATIONAL COLLEGE, TRICHINOPOLY: Diamond Jubilee in February. Subscriptions invited at Tamil Sangham, Matunga.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE: The last date for submitting the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Prize Essay on "Zoroastrian Ritual of the Yasna" has been extended from April 30 to June 30, on account of University Examinations.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Dry weather. Night temperatures may fall slightly in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the central and north Mawal and the north Konkan.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: No large change.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 12.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Khan (Been) 9-0 R. N. Paradkar (Marathi songs) 9-15 Narayandas Jekisondas and Party 9-30 Sham Sardesai 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Apni Apni Rae (H) 11-45 J. L. Ranade. 12-15 p.m. Shamala Mazgaonkar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 B. R. Deodhar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Mumtaz Begam 4-35 Sham Sardesai 5-0 Mohammad Khan (Been) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ghazalen 6-30 Mumtaz Begam (Thumri) 6-45 Mukta Vaidya 7-0 R. N. Paradkar (Marathi songs) 7-15 Mohammad Khan (Been) 7-30 Shamala Mazgaonkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Jane Eyre" 9-0 News (E) 9-10 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

BANK RAID SUSPECTS REMANDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Firdoskhan Alamkhan and Rahimtoola Khan Mohmed Rasool, two Pathans, were arrested by the Police yesterday following a daring hold-up at the Chartered Bank of India. Australia and China on Mahatma Gandhi Road, in which an attache case containing Rs. 13,451 was snatched from a clerk of the British Insulated Calendar Cable Co.

The arrested persons were to-day produced before Mr. Oscar Brown when they were ordered to be remanded into Police custody.

It is stated that the clerk of the Cable Company, after drawing Rs 13,451 from the Chartered Bank was waiting for a conveyance on Mahatma Gandhi Road when Firdoskhan, the first accused, it is alleged, snatched his attache case containing the money from his hand and made good his escape in a motor-car which, it is alleged, was kept ready at the place for his use by the driver, Rahimtoola Khan, who is the second accused.

Accused No. 1 was arrested by a Police constable at first Marine Street while the other accused was arrested a little later on Pherozeshah Mehta Road. It is stated that the entire amount lost by the clerk was recovered from the first accused.

In yesterday's report of the incident, the name of the bank was inadvertently put as Bank of India).

BETTER METHODS OF EDUCATION NEEDED

C.R. Pleads For Charter For Experiment To Educationists

"I hope the Government of India and the Universities will give a charter for experiment to all responsible earnest men and women in the field of education", said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a message of farewell. He said:

"Once more let me express on behalf of the Board our grateful appreciation of all the hospitality we have received at the hands of the Bombay Government. My regret at having shortly to give up the Portfolio of Education has been enhanced by the experience I have had at this meeting of the eminent educationists of India. What has been impressed on my mind as a result of our discussions these two days is that there is a great deal to do and in order that we may set our House in order a great many experiments have to be made, genuine experiments by responsible earnest men and women".

"I hope the Government of India and the Universities will give a charter for experiment to all responsible earnest men and women in the field of education. That is the only way, by trial and error and actual experiment, that this great task of education can be achieved in our country. The method of imposing one uniform method from above and refusing to encourage any variation will not do hereafter and our requirements will not be in that manner".

Plans For Construction Of Working Class Tenements

BOMBAY, Jan. 11, (A. P. I.): Plans and designs for the construction of working class tenements have been suggested by the Housing Commissioner of Bombay.

This plan, it is understood, will be put before the Institute of Architects, Bombay, for implementing the Provincial Housing Boards' build more houses' campaign, and suggestions from them are expected to further a more comprehensive and workable scheme shortly.

Wages Of Bombay Textile Workers

BOMBAY, Jan. 11, (A. P. I.): Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai and Mr. Gillespie, who were appointed by the Industrial Court to enquire into the wages of the textile workers in the Province, have, it is understood, submitted to the court a report of their findings today. The report covers all aspects of the wages question concerning the textile labourers, their conditions of living, and the minimum living wage.

Minister Patil For Delhi

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Government of Bombay will, after attending the two-day session of the Provincial Agriculture Ministers' Conference at Delhi on January 15 and 16, pay an informal visit of inspection to the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun on January 17 and 18. This Institute trains India's rangers, district forest officers and others in the science of forestry and possesses some interesting departments where vital research is being carried on. Mr. Patil, who leaves for Delhi on January 14 by air, will return to Bombay on the 19th.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Can An Artiste Have Two "Gurus"?

BY "SARDI"

A certain person, connected with MENAKA'S former academy at Khandala, has deemed it fit to contradict, in the Press, my description of Shevanti, one of RAM GOPAL'S present partners, as being this great dancer's pupil.

INDEED GOPAL'S PUPIL

Menaka's champion has been rather precipitate in his action, as I shall presently prove:

It is entirely correct to call Shevanty a pupil of Ram Gopal, for it is the latter who taught her "Bharata Natya" of which he is undoubtedly one of the foremost exponents. Let me make it clear that I am using the term "Bharat Natya" in its limited application to the South Indian dancing done in the temples of Shiva.

Nobody, least of all Ram Gopal, Shevanti herself or the present writer wishes for a moment, to deny that Shevanti was once a pupil of Menaka, with whom she learnt chiefly, as far as I am aware, the Kathak style of dancing. Menaka has certainly every right to claim Shevanti as her pupil in Kathak, if she so wishes it.

ALSO MENAKA'S PUPIL

I spent much time, on my last visit to Ram Gopal's studio in Bangalore, in talking to Shevanti about dancing, of which she is a zealous devotee. She was full of praise of Menaka and claimed her as her Kathak "guru." But she also claimed Ram Gopal as her Bharat Natya "maestro". Hence, calling her the **pupil of one of them does not constitute a denial of her having been also the other's pupil.**

As my article, which brought forth the contradiction, was mainly concerned with Ram Gopal and not with Shevanti, it was not necessary for me to enter into the past history of Shevanti's dancing career, though I did, once, touch on the point that she had already won the plaudits of Bombay audiences.

SEVERAL "GURUS" NECESSARY

In an art like Indian dancing, that has so many varying forms, it is perfectly feasible for an artiste to have more than one "guru"; indeed, this is absolutely necessary, for no one tutor specialises in all the forms of Nataraja's art.

As a matter of fact, Ram Gopal himself cannot and does not claim one single "guru"—for he has had two prominent ones: With Meenakshi Sunderam Pillay, he learnt Bharata Natya and with Kunjukurup, Kathakali.

If then, Meenakshi Sunderam Pillay's life story were being written, it would be perfectly legitimate for the biographer to describe Gopal as one of Pillay's pupils without calling attention to the fact that Gopal had also been Kunjukurup's pupil.

The corollory is obvious: Shevanti may well be described as a pupil of Ram Gopal, when something about the latter is being written, without it being necessary to mention her past tutor in a style of dancing, viz., Kathak, in which Gopal does not specialise. Similarly, on an article devoted to Menaka, it would be right to call Shevanti her pupil without mention of Ram Gopal as being her guru in the Bharata Natya dance form.

BRAVE PIONEER

In closing, let me point out that I myself am a great admirer of Menaka, because I look upon her as one of the brave pioneers who had the courage to resurrect an ancient but long-buried art of this country.

In Art, we should all learn, to cultivate an unbiased approach and our admiration of any particular artiste should not detract from our esteem for any other artiste and his or her abilities.

Views

Central

DIVINE LOVE

Prabhat's GOKUL contains a mythological theme—none other than the romance of Radha and Krishna. As befitting the subject, the costumes and the settings are somewhat lavish.

Kamla Kotnis and Anant Marathe play the leading roles in this picture.

Kohinoor And Opera House

INDRA STORY

Shanta Apte and Surendranath share stellar honours in Asiatic Pictures' PANIHARI, with Gulab and Yakub in supporting roles.

The story is from the pen of Pandit Indra with dialogue by Gunjal. Ram Murti, Vrijendra Gaur and Pandit Indra have contributed the lyrics which have been set to music by Rane.

Minerva

ADIB TURNS STORY-TELLER

Prem Pictures' KASAM, now in its first week, has a story that originated in the brain of actor Prem Adib who also stars in the picture opposite Najma.

The photoplay reflects the affairs of an aristocratic North Indian family. The locale is Lahore. The costumes and settings bring to us the picturesqueness of the North.

Sajjad Hussein has composed the songs for this film which has been directed by M. D. Baig.

Puri Shankarachary For Bombay

BOMBAY, Jan 11 (A.P.I.) His Holiness the Shankaracharyao f Puri is arriving in Bombay today by plane to uarticipate in the Maha Chandai yagna now being performed at Dharma Nagar on the Marine Drive. His Holiness is expected to stay in the city till the conclusion of the Yagna.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 11 (API): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from Nov. 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. today

Ahmedabad 85 60 0 1.1 plus 0.9; Ahmednagar 85 59 0 10.4 plus 8.9; Allahabad 76 52 0 1.5 plus 0.6 Aurangabad 86 63 0 10.3 plus 9.0; Bangalore 77 59 0 8.6 plus 5.6; Baroda 89 52 0 1.1 —; Bhopal 80 57 0 4.9 plus 3.7; Bhuj 79 51 0 0 minus 0.1; BOMBAY 84 68 0 7.1 plus 6.4; Calcutta 79 55 0 1.8 plus 0.7; Calicut 87 71 0 16.5 plus 9.9; Cawnpore 72 50 0 1.1 plus 0.2; Delhi 67 45 0 0.5 minus 0.3; Indore 82 56 0 9.3 plus 8.3; Jacobabad 70 43 0 0 minus 0.2; Jaipur 71 52 0 0.7 plus 0.1; Karachi 78 59 T 0 minus 0.4; Lahore 63 42 0 0.9 plus 0.1; Lucknow 72 50 0 2.0 plus 0.9; Madras 82 70 0 52.6 plus 32.6; Mahableshwar 72 58 0 11.6 plus 9.7; Mysore 76 60 0 10.4 plus 7.2; Nagpur 85 52 0 7.2 plus 5.8; Nagapatam 86 74 0 46.9 plus 17.5; Patna 75 0 55 0 0.6 minus 0.1; Poona 90 60 0 6.5 plus 4.2; Rajkot 85 52 0 1.1 plus 0.8; Surat 90 61 0 7.5 plus 7.1.

Plea For Separate Dept. Of Physical Education

BOMBAY, Jan. 10 (A.P.I.): The opening of a separate department of Physical Education and Recreation by the Central Government was urged by a deputation lead by Mr. Justice Puranik, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University when they met here the Education Member, Government of India, this evening.

The other points placed before the Education Member were: The establishment of a cultural Institute of Physical Education and Recreation by the Government of India; representation experts in physical education on the Central Advisory Board of Education: Recognition and organisation of Indian games and sports as part of physical education and suitable grants.

The Education Member, it is understood, promised to communicate his reply at a later date.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
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SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted—A Chief Mechanical Engineer fully qualified and with extensive experience of a millwrights' job for a Paper Mill upcountry. Salary and grade according to qualifications. Apply with full details of qualifications and testimonials stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 1423 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

PERSONAL ADLETS

Wanted gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of Amusement Club (which would provide various sorts of amusement amenities) to be started shortly overlooking Sea. Write for details to Box No. 4340. "Bombay Chronicle"

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to sell the remaining shares of Indian Collieries Ltd., of 12. Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta owner of well mechanised first class collieries at Jharia working at profit under management of first class Manager. Apply sharp (1046)

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EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

London Matric & Cambridge Senior, lead the way to Brilliant Careers. For item No. 1, the Examination is in June '47 at Centres in Ceylon. For item No. 2. it is in Dec '47 at Centres in India For both Postal tuition and Indian Languages allowed. All with decent general education eligible. Admission now on. For details, write to The City College, Madras 1. (Enclose Postal Order for Re 1). and mention your present general educational attainments). (4355)

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BUSINESS OFFER.

A Bank with 25 Branches wants to change the present Management, any person or persons desirous to take over the Bank should correspond with the undersigned immediately: Ram Lal, B.A., LL.B., Katchery Bazar, Gali Vakilan, Lyallpur. (4457)

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Wanted—(1) Two Ice Plants, 1/2 or 1/4 Ton Capacity Complete, (2) Six Dozen or less, 8 lbs. Thermos Bottles. Apply Box No. 4461 "Bombay Chronicle" with lowest prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF TENDERS FOR BOOKSTALL RIGHTS.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of the Government of India (Railway Board) it has been decided to continue arrangements with the existing Bookstall Contractors for a further period of six months from 1st April 1947.

In the foregoing circumstances, Tenders for Bookstall Rights already called for by the East Indian Railway and which were to have been opened at 12 Noon Bengal Time on the 27th January 1947, will now be treated as cancelled and the Tenders returned to the Tenderers concerned unopened and the Earnest Money refunded. Fresh Tenders for Bookstall Rights at Stations on the East Indian Railway will in due course be called for.

GENERAL MANAGER.
6th January 1947.
(1421)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY WARNING.

CASES HAVE RECENTLY come to notice where certain individuals by impersonating as Chief Commercial Inspector, Railway Board, have approached merchants and negotiated for the settlement of claims in respect of compensation for goods lost or damaged etc.

The public are in their own interest advised to verify the bonafides of such persons before entering into negotiations; as any such unauthorised undertaking or commitment is not binding on this Railway Administration.

The Inspectors deputed either from the headquarter office in Calcutta or the Claims Office at Benares always have in their possession this Railway's Duty Pass and necessary orders on the relevant files with them, authorising them to negotiate settlement.

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER.
(1420)

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF TENDERS FOR BOOKSTALL RIGHTS.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of the Government of India (Railway Board) it has been decided to continue arrangements with the existing Bookstall Contractors for a further period of six months from 1st April 1947.

In the foregoing circumstances, Tenders for Bookstall Rights already called for by the Bengal Nagpur Railway and which were to have been opened at 12 Noon Bengal Time on the 27th January 1947, will now be treated as cancelled and the tenders returned to the Tenderers concerned unopened. Fresh Tenders for Bookstall Rights at Stations on the Bengal Nagpur Railway will in due course be called for.

GENERAL MANAGER.
6th January 1947.
(1422)

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Today being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange was closed but privately business was done freely. Swadeshi Mill Shares advanced at Rs. 825, Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 932 and Dyeings stood at Rs. 2985, Tata Steel Defds were done at Rs. 2805.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

To-day being the last day for Posh gold delivery. Bulls made strong efforts to keep prices up. Posh gold was quoted at Rs. 103/8 to Rs. 104 while ready gold was quoted at Rs. 104/8. Fagan gold business was done at Rs. 95/12. Fagan silver opened at Rs. 132 and firmed up at Rs. 132/12 on general buying. At this level there was increased selling and silver declined at Rs. 131/12 but again firmed up on renewed buying. Posh silver was quoted at Rs. 145/12 and ready silver stood at Rs. 147/8

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	146	8	0
Posh Delivery	146	0	0
Fagan Delivery	133	8	0
Ready Gold	105	0	0
Posh Delivery	104	4	0
Fagan Delivery	97	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Last night the market was depressed at Rs. 454 on extensive nervous unloading. To-day the market opened at Rs. 457 for March delivery and improved at Rs. 458/8 under short covering and steadied at Rs. 458. It appears that Government is not likely to revise ceiling prices.

The market closed at 2 p. m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	446	14	0
I.C.C. March	456	6	0
I.C.C. May	466	10	0
I.C.C. July	477	10	0
I.C.C. Sept.	486	6	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay. Jan

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	453-1/2	449	450-1/4
March	466-1/4	460	462-1/2
May	476-1/4	471	472-3/4
July	487-1/4	482	484-1/4
Sept	495-3/4	490-1/2	492-3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1424 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 10.

January	32.06—99
March	31.85—100
March Highest	32.85
March Lowest	31.85—100
May	31.14—101
July	29.35—120
October	26.45—127
December	26.00—113
January	25.75—113
Middling Spot	33.05—102

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 10.

March	31.83— 99
May	31.06—107
July	29.44—113
October	26.55—114
December	26.00—113
Middling Spot	32.15—100

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

Tata Ordinary 504 Tata Deferred 2815 Indian Iron 45/2 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 37/2 Bombay Dyeing 2985 Central India 416/11 Gokak 381/4 Kohinnor 935 Simplex 447/8 Andhra Valley 1815 Tata Hydro 211/4 Tata Power 1877/8 Associated Cement 230 Belapur 342/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 686/4.

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A JAYSINH RELEASE

MADRAS TO INCREASE TAX ON PETROL

MADRAS, Jan. 10 (API.) The Madras Government proposed to increase the petrol tax from one anna six pies to four annas per gallon after obtaining the sanction of the Madras Assembly says a Press Note issued today.

In the case of motor spirit, other than petrol, the tax will be raised from six pies to one anna six pies.

The Press Note says the Government are enhancing these taxes with a view to finding additional sources of revenue to meet the loss of income due to the introduction of prohibition and the expenditure on several new schemes undertaken for the benefit of the public.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY Jan. 11.

The produce market was quietly steady with a restricted business. Castorseed May delivery opened at Rs. 112/2 and improved at Rs. 112/8 and steadied at Rs. 112/5. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	22	0	0
Coromandal	21	6	0
Bold	21	0	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	26	6	0
February-March	24	6	0
April-May	23	15	0
TILSEEDS:—			
December-January	35	12	0
Ready	42	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	25	0	0
December-January Navlakhi	23	12	0
Goa Delivery	25	2	0
Bombay Delivery	24	10	0
May Delivery	111	14	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	18	4	0
Cottonseed Oil	15	0	0

CALICUT MARKET
Calicut, Jan. 9.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185 Quilandy 195/205 Fibre Garbled 175 Ungarbled 160 Cocoanuts Raw 135/140 Dry 160/162/8 Cocoanutoil 600 Copra Office 315 Dilpasand 327/8 Madrasnottam 370/375 Goodgooda 350 Pepper Wynaad 620 Country 605 Dryginger Chernad 370 Ernaad 350 Coffee Robusta 88 Timber Pali 52 Junglewood 30/32/8 Vellapine 45 Benteaj 50 Teak 95 Mangoplanks 4/4 Teak 19/20 Rosewood 18/20

HAPUR MARKET
Hapur, Jan. 10.

Silver Futures Opened 129/2 Highest 121/12 Lowest 119/13 Later 121/12 Gold Futures Opened 84/6 Highest 85/4 Later 85/4 opened quiet but later improved on speculative buying support Guwar Ready 9/10 Maha 9/12/6 Baishak. 9/3 very steady. Bardana Ready Md 85/8 Dw 90 Chet 84/6 quiet Gur 12/7 Shakar 13/8 Cotton 45 Cottonseed 15/8 Groundnut 15/8 Oats 12/8 Methi 13/8 Ghee 190 Pulses Arhar 11/6 Urad 16/14 Moong 14/8 Grains Wheat 12/5 Gram 10 Rice First 26/12 Second 18 Maize Desi 10/11 Foreign 8 Bajra 8/8 Juwar 8/4 Barley 8/15 Peas 11 Bejhar 10 Stocks Wheat 9 Gram 4 Barley 100 Peas 37 Bejhar 45 other Cereals 12 Arhar 4 Khatties

LONDON BULLION
London, Jan. 10.

Silver Spot	55-1/2 pence
Forward	55-1/2 pence
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Jan 10.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 82 cents

CHICAGO GRAINS.
Chicago, Jan. 10.

January	2.14 to 2.14
March	2.04 5/8 to 2.04 3/4
May	1.93 3/4 to 1.95 7/8
July	1.78 to 1.78

LONDON WHEAT
London, Jan. 10.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 87 Jan/Feb. quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 10.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	98-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	115-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	108-5/8
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	121-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 pc	123-17/32
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	91-1/2
National Bank of India	37

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Jan. 11

American Telephone and Telegraph	172-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	35
Anaconda Copper Mining	39-3/8
Chase National Bank	37-3/4
Sinclair Oil	16-3/8
Firestone Tyre Co.	57
General Electric Co.	36-3/4
General Motors	54-1/2
Ingersol Rand	131
International Nickel	35-3/4
National City Bank of New York	44
New York Central Rail Road Co.	17-5/8
Socony Vacuum Coporation	15
Texas Corporation	59
Union Carbon and Carbide	9[illegible]
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	47-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	18-1/2

Future Of Covenanted Services

DELHI TALKS TO ENI THIS WEEK-END?

Implications Of Compensation Scheme

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (A.PI.): Talks between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, on the future of the Secretary of State's services in India have now proceeded for a week now, and are expected to last till the next week-end when Mr. Henderson has planned to leave for England.

Though Sardar Patel has been ill for a good part of the week the talks have made progress. The object is to produce a scheme for the winding up of the Secretary of State's services in India. The terms for such termination were the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and H.M.G. before the decision was taken to send out Mr. Henderson to India. The British Government were at an early stage informed that the Interim Government do not accept that the principle of compensation would be an inducement to the officers to retire and would lead to administrative difficulties. But at the same time it was recognised that in individual cases the question of compensation might arise because of special circumstances such as incompatibility with the new conditions in the country.

It is understood that the present series of talks will pave the way for a compromise, but a concrete plan may not emerge until Mr. Henderson returns to England and discusses the position with the Secretary of State. It is considered possible however, that the termination of the contract will not be deferred beyond March 1947, and that the Interim Government will have at least two months in which to make administrative adjustments in the light of the replies received from members of the Services.

SCHEME OF COMPENSATION

It is recalled that the question of transferring to the Government of India the control over the Services was discussed at a conference of provincial Premiers and Sardar Patel, the Home Member, and a demand was put forward for an early transference of control. Under the scheme of compensation proposed by the Secretary of State on the basis of the schemes submitted by the Services Association in India, the total amount of compensation would roughly amount to thirteen crores, involving a thousand I.C.S. officers, of whom 50 per cent are Indian and 600 I.P. officers of whom 40 per cent are India.

A number of points are mentioned here in support of the Interim Government's stand on the question of compensation. It is stated that in 1923 a scheme of proportionate pension was framed for European members of the Services under which if any of them felt that with the introduction of Reforms his conditions of service had radically changed he could retire on proportionate pension. "This scheme was later, made applicable permanently to the Secretary of State's Services. It is argued that the scheme of compensation went against the principle that a civil Servant was not entitled to pension unless the completed a certain number of years of service. In any case, it is further argued, the scheme is sufficiently liberal, and does not require any alteration."

CASE OF INDIAN MEMBERS.

As regards Indian members it is pointed out that they should have better prospects under an Indian Government in which discrimination against Indians would no longer operate, and Indian officers would get every encouragement to give of their best to the country

It is gathered that various provincial Governments were recently asked to decide how they proposed to fill vacancies that might be caused by a premature retirement of officers on the termination of their contracts. The Interim Government is thus prepared for a situation in which a substantial number of officers might retire on proportionate pension.

A connected question is that of the sterling balances. Sir Jeremy Raisman as Finance Member, suggested capitalisation of pensions, past and present, of European members of the Services and indicated that the cost would probably be of the order of £150 million.

TRAVANCORE BARS WAY TO KERALA UNIFICATION

Bombay Committee Counters Sir C.P.'s Tactics: Choice For Rulers

All-India Convention To Mobilise Opinion

The Kerala Unification Committee, Bombay, has issued the following manifesto:—

The movement for the unification of Kerala into one administrative province is not new. It is but the expression of a people, now divided into three groups and governed by three different authorities, for united existence. They are bound by a strange unity in language, culture, tradition and civilization. Nowhere in India within a linguistic province could we find such complete identity in every aspect of social life, practice and relations. Due to vagaries of history and personalities associated with historical developments, these people have been compelled to have their varied existence to-day.

Kerala to-day is divided into three parts. Malabar is a British District and is governed by the Madras Government as part of the Presidency. Cochin and Travancore are two Indian States where two ruling families have suzerainty. It is not necessary for our purpose to go into those historical incidents which created the present division. It is enough to realize that there is a fundamental unity in every walk of life among the people of this artificially divided territory.

OBJECTS OF RE-UNIFICATION

The object, therefore, of the reunification of Kerala is to bring all these people into a united family for progress. Comparatively, Cochin and Travancore have taken many strides towards social and educational progress. But Malabar still remains backward. The reason for this is that Malabar still remains bab.. ras Presidency has been always treated by the Government of Madaas as its cinderella.

The advantages of a reunited Kerala are many. Natural resources and the industrious character of the people promise to make it one of the foremost provinces in India. Individually neither Cochin, Travancore nor the District of Malabar can put forth that effort and find that finance which are so necessary to develop the hidden wealth of these areas. Geological surveys have indicated a vast amount of mineral wealth buried underground. If these are tapped Kerala would have all the natural conditions for its rapid industrial development. To-day, however, such developments are thwarted. We cannot any longer allow such a state of backwardness to continue in a progressive and progressing India.

CONGRESS VIEW

The Indian National Congress has accepted the principle of linguistic provinces. On that basis has it created its own organizational structure. Though for exigencies of political relationships the Congress has not absorbed the adjacent Indian States to its own provincial units, it cannot be said that such non-absorption is a recognition of the separate existence and status of the people of such States who are in every respect one with the others in language, culture and traditions.

With the prospect of the British Power withdrawing from India, the present artificial arrangements must also change. To-day Cochin and Travancore owe allegiance to British Crown and are responsible to it through the British Resident. With the disappearance of the Crown control over India, the Resident must also disappear.

What then will be the position of these two Indian States? Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, believes that in that event the States would become sovereign and will continue to enjoy independent dynastic rule. This we contest. In the new scheme of things such islands of independent territorial sovereignty under questionable dynastic authority will have no place.

COCHIN RULER'S SUPPORT

The Maharaja of Cochin has sensed the spirit of the times and has therefore not only supported the desire of his people to join with their brothers of Travancore and Malabar in order to create an administrative union; he has also for that purpose declared his willingness to forgo part of his sovereignty in order to promote the common good of all Kerala.

The people of Malabar are eager, as they have always been, to bring about a realisation of this union and unity. The only obstacle to-day seems to be that created by the Government of Travancore. But the people of Travancore have not made any secret of their attitude towards this movement for the reunification of Kerala. The main objection that the Government advances against this move is the presence of the Tamilian elements within Travancore. It is stated that this elements does not welcome such unification and, if it comes, would demand bifurcation of the territory into a Tamilian sector as distinguished from the rest of the country.

STRANGE ARGUMENT

It is a strange argument. The Tamilians settled down in Travancore or any other part of Kerala are immigrants and have adapted themselves to the life of the people among whom they have lived for centuries. If that minority which hardly constitutes a little over 10 per cent of the total population can be a sufficient argument against unification, then we can with certainty say that any minority in any part of the country can be a check to all progress. The Government of Travancore does not evince any sense of responsibility when it trots out such silly reasons as a case against unification of Kerala.

SUB-FEDERATION

The question to-day is not how to bring about the unification of Kerala. Kerala is already united and one. The only question is how best to weld it into one administrative union. There are several points of view in regard to this. The most popular view is that there should be no difficulty in bringing about a sub-federation where the district of Malabar and the two States of Cochin and Travancore could evolve an administrative system. In such a scheme there need be no great disturbance of the dignity of the present ruling families, but only a readjustment of power for the common benefit of all Kerala.

To-day such a step would be welcomed by the people; bnt if, considerations other than the welfare of the people, the ruling dynasties refuse to forgo a part of their sovereignty for the common weal, the time will not be far off when these dynasties will meet with the fate of others like them that have gone by.

ALL-INDIA CONVENTION

The Kerala Unification Committee, Bombay, is the expression of the earnest desire of all Keralites living outside Kerala. It is proposed to hold an All-India Convention of Keralites as early as possible in Bombay in order to mobilise opinion outside Kerala in support of the movement that is now gathering strength within Kerala itself under the leadership of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Cochin Prajamandal and Travancore State Congress.

This Committee appeals to all Keralites in Bombay and their brethren settled in other parts of the country to extend their co-operation and support the movement that it has inaugurated and hopes that the attempt to hold the Convention will be made a great success.

LIQUIDATION OF FRONTIER POLITICAL SERVICE

Nehru's Talks With Dr. Khan Saheb And Governor Caroe

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 – (A.P.I.) During the last two days discussions have been held between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Olaf Caroe, Governor of the North West Frontier Province, Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier of the N.W.F. Province, Lt. Col. Sir Geoffrey Prior Agent to the Governor-General Baluchistan, and officials of the External Affairs and Home departments regarding the staffing of posts in the N.W.F.P the N.W.F.P Tribal areas and Baluchistan consequent on the prospective dissolution of the Indian Political Service it is announced. Sir Olaf Caroe and Dr. Khan Saheb are expected to leave for Peshawar today

DEMOBILIZATION OF INDIAN ARMY

Groups 47 To 70 Affected

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (API): New and accelerated schedules have been planned for the demobilisation of twenty-four age and service groups of the Indian army as the result of a surplus of officers in the Service, says a press note.

Servicemen in groups 47 to 70 are affected by the accelerated schedule. Group 47 will be demobilised from February 1st to 28, 1947; and groups 52 to 70 from April 1st to a date to 48 to 51 from March 1st and 31st 1947, and groups be announced later.

This release programme is applicable to all male officers of the Indian army except those in the artillery, engineering, signals, I.E.M.E., education and catering services (who will follow the British Service Release Plan) and medical for whom a separate programme is being prepared.

Interim Govt. Discusses Hazara Situation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (API): The situation in Hazara District and the possible punitive action against Tribesmen responsible for it were discussed today by the Interim Government with Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier of N.W.F.P. and the Governor of the Province. It is expected that an official announcement will shortly be made.

Dr. Khan Sahib left for Peshawar this afternoon.

ANTI-PROFITEERING DRIVE

Govt. To Issue Ordinance?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

It is learnt that the Government of Bombay is likely to issue an Ordinance shortly to prevent hoarding and profiteering. District Magistrates will be given wide powers to enforce the Orders issued under the Ordinance.

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BRITAIN PLACES COMPLAINT AGAINST ALBANIA BEFORE UNO

"ENTIRELY UNSATISFACTORY" REPLY

Sequel To Albania's Retort Of 'Flagrant Violation' Of Right Of Innocent Passage

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, (Reuter): In reply to Britain's note of protest over the mining of the Corfu Channel, Albania informed Britain that the right of innocent passage was "flagrantly violated" by British ships. The text of the note, revealed for the first time, was incorporated in a letter from Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British representative to the United Nations Security Council, here, yesterday when he placed Britain's complaint against Albania before that organisation.

Sir Alexander wrote: "In the view of the British Government, the Albanian reply is entirely unsatisfactory, and the British Government have accordingly instructed me to bring this dispute to the early attention of the Security Council, under article 35 of the Charter."

ALBANIA'S REGRET

The Albanian reply was handed to Mr. Charles, Peake, the British Ambassador in Belgrade, on December 21. In it Albania expressed profound regret for the accident which occurred to two British destroyers in the Corfu Channel in October, when 44 sailors were killed during mine-sweeping operations.

At the same time, it energetically rejected all accusations contained in the British note. The accusation made did not, it said, conform either with the peaceful aspirations and purposes so often expressed by the Albanian people or with the Albanian Government's policy in its relations with Great Britain and other peaceful peoples.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN

"The Albanian Government regrets to have to point out that the conduct of the British Government towards Albania was not always guided by the same peaceful objects. It was the British Government which alone supported unjustified and unfounded pretensions of Greek imperialists over a part of Albanian territory.

7 Stabbed On Saturday

30 Suspects Arrested

BOMBAY, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Bombay, in a press note issued late at night says:—

"Thirty persons were arrested in connection with three knife attacks which occurred in Dongri, Nagpada and Dadar areas on Saturday. Four other stabbing incidents occurred in Byculla, Reay Road and Parel sections, making a total of seven for the day.

"In Nagpada, two hooligans entered a gram shop and removed the day's collection at the point of knife, and one of them was chased and arrested with the knife still in his hand by the Deputy Inspector of Police on that station.

"The police fired one round in a stone-throwing incident between two rival factions in Byculla area. One person was injured by stone.

MEASURES TO PREVENT RIOT IN DACCA

13 Persons Including Professor Arrested

DACCA, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.): Thirteen persons, including a professor of the Chaumahani College in Noakhali, have been arrested under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance and are being detained in the Dacca Central jail pending final orders from the Government of Bengal. Fifteen others have been asked under the Dacca Area Security Ordinance, to show cause why they should not be externed from Dacca area.

These measures, it is stated, have been taken to prevent recurrence of communal disturbances in this area.

800 Paratroopers Help Unload Grain.

KARACHI, Jan. 11, (A. P. A.): Eight hundred paratroopers of the First Indian airborne Division were called in today to unload ten steamers from the United States, Argestina and Turkey, loaded with grains which have been tied up in Karachi harbour since the beginning of the year.

Stevedores have been on strike during the past week demanding higher daily wages and an increase in the number of men employed on night gangs.

Eighty-five thousand tons of grain needed for supplies mainly in the Punjab and Delhi provinces remained in the ships' holds, instead of moving up-country where they were badly needed.

YOUTH WITH REVOLVER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD Jan 11, (A.P.I.): A Gujarati youth with a loaded revolver and three cartridges was arrested last evening while passing by the Civil Hospital.

COMMUNISTS CAPTURE 7 TOWNS

12 More Threatened Within 11 Miles Of Peiping

PEIPING, Jan. 11, (A.P.A.): Chinese Government sources admitted today that the Communists, in a new offensive, have captured at least seven towns in this area.

These sources added that the Communists now threaten 12 other towns and have reached within 11 miles of Peiping.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANKARA, Jan. 11, (A. P. A.): A pact of friendship was signed today by Turkey and Transjordan. Details were not immediately announced.

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 11, (U. P. I.): The C. P. Government propose to start an Engineering College and a Veterinary College in the Province in the near future. This was disilosed by Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla in the course of his address to the students of Robertson College Jubbulpore, last evening.

HUBLI, Jan 11, (A. P. I.): Workers of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills of Hubli went on strike this morning in protest against the non-compliance of their demands including the re-instatement of some of the discharged workers. The mill is, however, working and it is stated that nearly 50 per cent of the workers were attending. The strikers paraded in the streets of the city and meetings were held.

MAHATMA AT LAMCHAR

LAMCHAR (Noakhali), Jan. 11 (API): Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Lamchar village at 8-45 a.m. to-day.

Leaving Jagatpur at 7-45 a.m., he walked the distance of two miles and half in an hour's time.

The next village on the list of his walking tour is Karapara, about a mile and a half from here.

Mr. M. A. Abdullah, Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, who had come to Jagatpur early this morning accompanied Mahatmaji to Lamchar.

Gandhiji after his morning prayer to-day had a short nap, but he started for his journey on foot strictly according to schedule. Groups of villagers had gather at places to see him pass. At one point some Muslim gentlemen and children offered him cocoanuts.

As Mahatma Gandhi entered Lamchar women greet him with "uludhwani". Some young girls garlanded him.

Prior to entering the house of his host here, Mr. Monoranjan Chowdhury, Gandhiji was shown two ruined homesteads.

Can't Afford To Take Any Risk

Suhrawardy On Mahatma's 'Safety'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (A. P. I.): The Bengal Premier, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's repeated suggestions that police and military posted for his protection was against his (Mahatma Gandhi's) wish and should be withdrawn, said: "Mr. Gandhi has made his position clear. It is not his appreciation of the situation that matters. The Bengal Government cannot afford to take any risks and must look after his safety".

India To Get 410,000 Tons Of Rice

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, (Reuter): India will receive 410,000 tons of rice under allocations announced by the International Emergency Food Council.

14 Miners Buried Alive

WEST CALDER (Scotland), Jan. 11 (A.P.A.): Firemen sealed off a burning section of the Burngrango Shale pit today leaving 14 miners entombed by an explosion which occurred last night.

The operation, undertaken in an effort to extinguish the fire and save the remainder of the mine, was ordered after abandonment of any hope of rescuing the imprisoned men.

A solid wall of flame and fallen rock blocked rescue workers who battled for more than 12 hours in attempts to reach the entombed workmen. Rescue squads were within 100 feet of the miners when they found it impossible to go further.

DEMAND OF SECURITIES FROM PRESS

A deputation on behalf of the Marathi Journalists waited upon Mr. Morarji R. Desai, the Home Minister, to discuss with him the resolution, passed at the Marathi Editors' Meeting.

The resolution, 'inter alia', stated that under no circumstances should securities be demanded under the Press Act by the Government; if the Government feels that a newspaper has violated the law against national interests, the Government should prosecute the paper with the sanction of the Press Advisory Committee.

Mr. Morarji Desai told the deputationists that he could not accept the alternative proposed in the resolution, of prosecuting the offending press instead of Demanding securities. The Home Minister told them that he had come to the decision of demanding securities rather than going in for prosecution, after considerable thought and deliberation. He believed that this was the only effective method in an emergency. In fact he as Home Minister, was thinking of issuing an Ordinance to take drastic powers to the Government. The Government demanded securities from the press after a good deal of thought over the matter.

He said that the press, using its own discretion, should refrain from publishing even statements from public leaders including those of the Congress and the League, and his own statements too, if they were detrimental to peace and order. He further said that no securities were, or would be, demanded for the expression of political views, or for the criticism of the Ministers Or of the Administration. This procedure of demanding securities was confined to the communal emergency which obtained at present, and would not be resorted to in ordinary times. As to the propriety and legality of securities demanded from the press by the Government, the Minister stated that if the High Court reversed his orders, he would be willing to revise his policy.

VOLUNTEERS FOR VIET NAM

Move To Raise Indo-Burmese Force

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11 (API): A joint Indo-Burmese volunteer expeditionary force to help Viet Nam against French imperialist forces—on the lines of the International Brigade in Spain—is suggested by Col. Yan Naing, son-in-law of Dr. Ba Maw and a former officer of the Burma Defence Army, writing to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from Burma.

Col. Yan Naing said he wished to contribute Burmese volunteers to the force and he himself was prepared to lead it.

"FRENCH WOULD NOT WIN IT IN 20 YEARS".

PARIS, Jan. 11 (APA): Saigon despatches to-day reported a new defiance of the French by President Ho Chi Minh of the fugitive Viet Nam Government as fighting continued into its fourth week.

An 'Associated Press of America' correspondent said Ho Chi Minh, in a radio broadcast heard in Saigon, said the French had failed to win the war with the Viet Namese in 20 days and would be unable to win it in 20 years.

LECLERC IN TUNIS

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuter): General Jacques Leclerc, former Commander-in-Chief of Indo-China, arrived at Tunis airport this afternoon on his return from his special tour of inspection in Indo-China.

He will confer with military authorities in Tunis before leaving for Paris to-morrow morning.

French Forces Capture Sen La

PARIS, Jan. 11 (A.P.A.): Premier Leon Blum's Cabinet will hold a special discussion on the Indo-Chinese situation today.

Despatches from Hanoi last night reported an important French military move to control the northern Indo-China highlands.

A French General Staff communique said French forces had seized control of the city Sen La, 80 miles west of Hanoi, in the mountainous interior of Tonkin.

Viet Nam forces were driven from the city, the 'communique' said, and the French hoped to extend their control shortly to the Chinese frontier, 100 miles to the north.

The highlands are inhabited largely by the "That" tribes, traditionally hostile to the lowland dwelling Annamites.

The retreating Viet Namese were reported to have kidnapped 100 Chinese residents of the city, including the head of a Chinese Church group. Other reports from northern Indo-China said the Viet Namese artillery had dropped more than 60 shells in the hospital sector of Hanoi and were pouring mortar fire on French parachutists, who last week reinforced the French garrison at Nam Dinh 50 miles south-east of Hanoi.

The French repulsed Viet Nam attacks at two places on the Hanoi-Haiphong highway, along which motor caravans were rushing food supplies from the sea to re-provision Hanoi.

The announcement in Paris that the Cabinet would take up the Indo-Chinese situation came while the French Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, was 'en route' to France after a two weeks inspection trip through Indo-China. He is due in Paris January 12 to make a full report.

SAIGON, Jan. 10 (Reuter): The French liner "Pasteur" today arrived at Saigon with troop reinforcements including the first marine regiment for the French forces now fighting in northern Indo-China.

High Commissioner Thierry Dargenlieue said on their arrival: "It is inexact to say that a state of war reigns in Indo-China. The simple truth is that some operations for re-establishment of order are now in progress at certain points in the north of the Federation—Hanoi, Langson, Hue and Nam Dinh."

NO WAY FOR INDIA EXCEPT SOCIALISM

Patwardhan's Plea For Building Up Workers' Raj

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"If you want to strengthen your Union, you must build up a powerful working-class movement in the City. Workers' republic is created out of the revenues and taxes of work spent on organising such nation-wide movement", thus remarked Mr. Achyut Patwardhan addressing the general body meeting of the Industries and Supplies and Allied Offices' Staff Union at the C. J. Hall this evening. Mr. R. K. Karanjia presided

Referring to the post-war economic crisis Mr Patwardhan said that the workers should take preventive steps and organise powerful union to guard their interest, otherwise they were bound to suffer in the transitional period

Continuing Mr. Patwardhan remarked that there was no way for India except Socialism. We did not want the British imperialism to be replaced by Swadeshi capitalism We must establish workers' raj"

COMMON MAN'S STRUGGLE

Presiding over the meeting Mr. Karanjia said that the battle of common man was going in every nook and corner of the street. The Government staff should not lag behind in the struggle.

Proceeding Mr Karanjia regretted that the Government had not yet recognised the Union. The Government had not realized the power and potentiality behind the Union.

Mr. Dinker Desai Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress pledging the support of the Congress to the struggle of the Union, said, that the demands of the Union were reasonable and rather moderate

Criticising the retrenchment policy of the Government, Mr. Desai said that if the Government launched a progressive programme of reconstruction and industrialisation, there was room for employment for all. Not only as trade-unionists, but as human beings, they demanded right to get employment. They did not beg for charity but fight for security and decent livelihood

COUNCIL OF ACTION

By a resolution the meeting appointed a Council of Action to take necessary steps to achieve Union's demands, set forth in the Charter of Rights. The Charter demanded (1) recognition of the Union, (2) no retrenchment, (3) revision of minimum salaries for the staff, (4) increase of dearness allowances and other amenities.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF RICE IN INDIA

Inter-Provincial Food Position Perplexing

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (A.P.A.): India is likely to be seriously short of both rice and grain this year, the shortage in rice is expected to be about 2,000,000 tons.

The wheat crop is not expected to be better than last year's, and in view of the world wheat shortage present rations of wheat in India are likely to be cut.

The inter-provincial supply position in India is also perlexing. Last year the Government of India borrowed from the U. P., the Punjab and Sind about 150,000 tons of wheat, promising to repay from imports, but there was no percentage fixed as to how much would be re-paid.

Wheat imports. it is feared, will fall far short of expectations, India receiving little more than half she asked for in foodgrains.

Where 4,000,000 tons of food-grains were required India received only 2.175,000 of which only 1.318.000 tons were wheat.

The three provinces which helped the Government of India with wheat are now themselves short of that grain and are pressing for repayment of the loan

HESSIAN LOADING BEGINS NEXT WEEK

Govt. Out To Honour Barter Fact With Argentina

CALCUTTA Jan 11 (A.P.I.) An authoritative jute trade source told the "Associated Press of India" today that the loading of the three Argentine ships, now waiting in Calcutta docks to take hessian to Argentina, may commence next week.

The source said that the trade had no intention to obstruct the shipping order—which has already been served on about 55 mills directing them to load 16,000 tons of hessian, being the balance of the hessian needed by the Government of India to implement its barter agreement with the Argentine Government.

The suit against certain jute interests which has been fixed for February 17 may now determine whether the price to be paid for the hessian will be at the control price as at September 30 or at the market price on the date the suit was instiututed. The total cost of the difference is said to be over a crore of rupees.

POLISH BOUQUET FOR INDIA

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 11, (Reuter): Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the United Nations, in a special message to India, sent on the anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, says: "During the last session of the United Nations here, I was particularly impressed by notable contributions to the United Nations work made by the Indian delegation especially in matters relating to ratial equality"

BURMESE LEADERS' INFORMAL TALKS WITH BRITISH STATESMEN

Ba Sein's Plea For Inclusion Of Non-Officials In Present Delegation

LONDON, Jan. 11, (Reuter): General Aung San, Leader of the Burmese Political Delegation to London, and his colleague, Thakin Ba Sein last night had informal conversations with the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and with the Secretary of State, Lord Pethick-Lawrence. The two leaders called upon British statesmen separately.

The Burmese leaders so far have no official engagement over the weekend. They are awaiting the arrival of the remaining two of their number — U. Ba Pe and U. Saw by air from Burma.

It seems likely that U Saw may reach London tonight, but U. Ba Pe may not arrive until later.

Burmese leader Thakin Ba Sein last night told the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee that the national aspiration of Burma was for independence. In an interview today Ba Sein, who is the president and leader of the Dobama Aslayone — an All-Burma Nationalist Organisation — said: "I assured the Prime Minister that we seek the friendship of Britain on an equal footing and I pointed out to him that a strong united Burma would be a great asset to Britain.

POST-WAR SITUATION

Thakin Ba Sein who is a member of the Burma Governor's Executive Council said that he gave both Mr. Attlee and the Secretary of State for Burma. Lord Pethick-Lawrence. a picture of the situation in Burma from the end of the war He made the point that when the war finished. there were no free politics in the country and that they had done their very best to establish democratic ideas under conditions of great difficulty. "I told Mr. Attlee that the people of Burma have not yet recovered from the effects of the war since the country had been fought over twice; after the war, the people had expected Britain to recognise Burma's independence and accord her sovereign rights and that they had been disappointed by the actual progress of events" he said.

"The people want Burma to be an independent state because sentiment plays a great part with Burma which, as you will recall until 1885 was an independent and a sovereign united kingdom."

Thakin Ba Sein said that he underlined to the Prime Minister that the present delegation was only a representative group of the Government — the Governor's Executive. A wider purpose would be served if the invitation were extended to include representatives of parties not in the Government and also representatives of the frontier areas of Burma.

PROHIBITORY ORDER ON ARYAN BANK

Not To Receive Fresh Deposits

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (A. P. I.): The Government of India had directed some time ago The Reserve Bank of India to conduct an inspection of The Aryan Bank Ltd., under the provisions of the banking companies (inspection) ordinance, 1945. Having received and considered the inspection report of the Reserve Bank of India, The Government of India are satisfied that the affairs of The Aryan Bank Ltd., are being conducted to the detriment of the interests of its depositors. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 (A) of The Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946, The Government of India have accordingly issued an order prohibiting The Aryan Bank Ltd., from receiving fresh deposits with effect from Monday, (13th Jan.)

U. Ba Pe Leaves For London

RANGOON, Jan. 11, (Reuter): U. Ba Pe, Burmese Minister of Commerce and Supplies, left for London today to join the Burmese Delegation which is in England for discussions with the British Government on the constitutional future of Burma.

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MODERN... NEW, POPULAR-PRICED NEWMAID IS FULL OF THE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES, THE BEAUTY, THE CLEANING EASE AND PERFECTION THAT WILL MEET THE 1947 CLEANING NEEDS OF BUSY WOMEN ..... QUALITY MINDED WOMEN SEE THE AMAZING SELF-GENERATING VACUUM IN ACTION!
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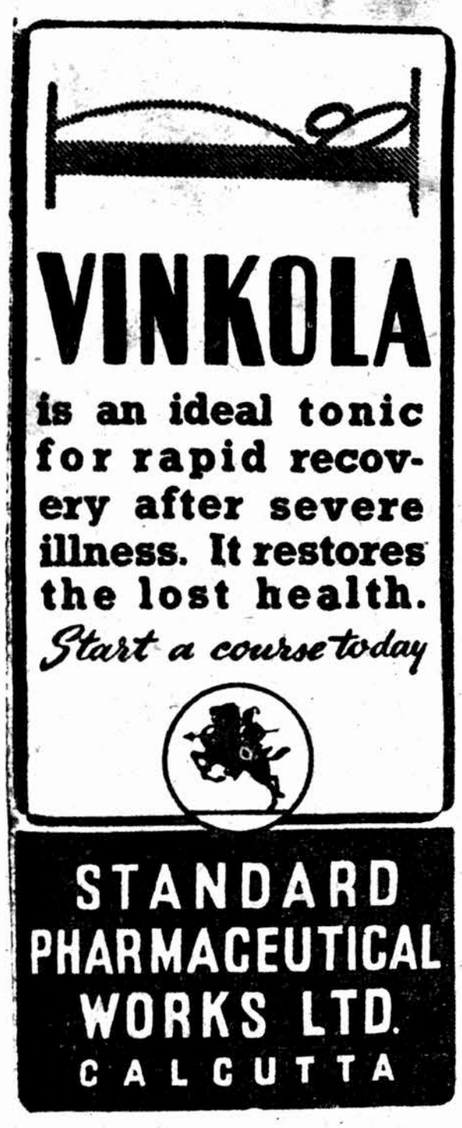
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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
COIMBATORE. S. INDIA.

Way To Settle Jewish Problem

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana), Jan. 11. (Reuter): The publisher of "New York Times" Mr. Arthur Sulzberger in an interview here defended sending of troops by the British to Palestine to quell the disturbances caused by the "notorious stern gang" and other elements.

"In view of the fact that British soldiers and civilians were constantly assaulted and killed Britain and no other recourse" he said.

Mr. Sulzberger added "I will probably get into trouble for saying this but I believe it is more important for the United States and Britain to get along well than for a new state to be established for the Jews."

Stating that he was not a Zionist but an American of Jewish faith, Mr. Sulzberger said that the settlement of European Jewish refugees could have been accomplished without an incident if the political Zionists had not insisted on establishing a Jewish state

CREATION OF WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

Preparatory Commission Reaches Agreement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuter): Full agreement has been reached in the Food and Agriculture Organisation Preparatory Commission here on the creation of an 18-Nation World Food Council within the framework of the United Nations food and agricultural organisation. officials said to-day.

A full draft of the agreement is now being completed and studied by member governments and details are expected to be announced on or around January 20.

The final agreement, it is understood, represents a considerable departure from the original proposals for an "ever normal" granary and sweeping powers for the world food board to buy and store surpluses against days of scarcity as originally envisaged by Sir John Boyd-Orr. Director General.

The agreement similarly leaves discretionary powers to each member of the government. The chief function of the council will be to co-ordinate work of the food and agriculture organisation with a proposed international trade organisation. In this connection "sample" commodity agreements for all major agricultural commodities have been worked out for an eventual implementation by the international trade organisation

STATE DEPARTMENT REJECTS FRENCH PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Jan 10 (U.P.A.): An administration source said that while the State Department took the view that the French protest regarding the action of the Socony and Standard Oil Companies in Soudi Arabia did not involve the State Department since it was a commercial affair, there was always the possibility that these companies might voluntarily want to make some arrangement with the French Petroleum Company

REAPPEARANCE OF FRENCH PROVINCIAL DAILIES

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuter): French provincial daily newspapers will reappear tomorrow after almost a total suspension of the nations daily press for two days through a dispute originating in Paris on Printers' demands for higher wages.

There was still no settlement in sight tonight for the capital's own newspapers.

Provincial journals ceased publication only as an act of solidarity with Paris papers and at a stormy meeting today the provincial owners told proprietors of newspapers in the capital that the dispute did not concern other cities.

Bombs Scatter Leaflets

Jewish Terrorists' Action In Rome And Venice

ROME, Jan. 11. (A.P.A.): Bombs that scattered leaflets amidst startled passersby in Rome and Venice renewed in Italy to-night violent action by the "Irgun Zvai Leumi". Jewish under ground organisation.

An ultimatum was received by the Italian Foreign Office theatening a series of terror acts if the Italian Government failed, the document said, to bring influence to bear on the British Government by February 1 to solve the Palestine problem favourably to the Jews.

An Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said that a note was attached saying that a similar ultimatum had been sent to the French Embassy here.

Rome's press to-night said that the manner in which the two bombs were employed here and in Venice demonstrated that the organisation in Italy was directed from a central headquarters No damage was done by the bomb, which sounded a warning whistle before exploding and scattering leaflets.

"The vanguard of the Palestine army that is in your country," the leaflets said in part, "sends you best wishes in the name of the Jewish fighters of Palestine."

PROVISIONAL GOVT. FOR KOREA

Possible Reconvention Of Joint U. S.-Soviet Commission

KOREA, Jan. 10 (Reuter). Reconvening of the Joint United States-Soviet Commission on Korea after an eight months deadlock seemed nearer today when General John Rees Hodge, the United States Commander in Southern Korea, disclosed a reply he sent on December 24 to General Shistiakov the Soviet Commander in Northern Korea.

The Joint Commission was set up by the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December 1945 to ? formation of a provisional Government and make proposals for a four-power trusteeship in which Britain and China were to share.

General Chistiakov in a letter dated November 26 had declared himself in favour of reconvening the Commission on the condition that it should hear only those Korean parties and individuals who uphold the Moscow decision on Korea and should exclude all who object either to that decision or to the Joint Commission.

Different opinions as to which Korean individuals or organisations should be heard by the Commission in a consultative capacity were the main cause for the breakdown of the last year's talks

General Hodge has now written to his Soviet counterpart that "individual parties and social organisations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission shall not foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Commission or to either of the Allied powers or to the fulfilment of the decision or the shall be excluded. No Soviet reply has yet been received

BILL FOR IMMIGRATION OF KOREANS INTO U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPA): Senator Claude Pepper today introduced a Bill allowing immigration and naturalization of 100 Koreans each year, the same privileges that are now permitted to Indians and Chinese

Yugoslavs To Release Five Br. Soldiers

BELGRADE, Jan. 10. (Reuter): Yugoslav authorities have informed the British Embassy here that the four British soldiers who have been under detention in Yugoslavia for some months will be released within 48 hours and allowed to return to their units in Austria a British spokesman announced here today. The fifth British soldier who, the Yugoslav authorities also told the British Embassy. was arrested several days ago crossing the Austro-Yugoslav frontier will also be released immediately

U.S PUBLISHERS ALARMED AT PRICE OF NEWSPRINT

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPA): The American Newspaper Association today reported that a number of publishers had been alarmed regarding rumours that over 200 dol. per ton being paid for newsprint in the spot market. The Association said that a recent check revealed that a small amount of newsprint was being offered here at prices nearly three times the present basic price of 85 dol. per ton. The paper, available only in odd carlots, represents shipments originally intended for foreign buyers.

The Association warns the publishers of the serious consequences if abnormally high prices are built up for newsprint.

Utilisation Of Industrial Wastes

Gort Initiates Course Of Training For Factory Inspectors

BANGALORE Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): The Central Government has recently initiated a course of training for factory inspectors. The course will commence in Delhi during February 1947 and a feature of the course will be a programme of leactures on the treatment and utilisation of industrial wastes. During recent years treatment of wastes had come a major problem for industries. Many wastes are recovered and converted into by—products of commercial value. There are at present only a small number of scientists in the country interested in the problem relating to industrial wastes and a number of trained workers for setting up and managing different types of treatment plants is also needed Dr. C. R. Harihara Iyer of Bio Chemistry Department. Indian Institute of Science has been invited by the Government of India to organise the part of training in Delhi relating to the treatment of industrial wastes.

SPANISH PRIEST GETS 6 YEARS

Plotted To Overthrow Franco

MADRID, Jan. 11 (Reuter). Regulo Martinez Sanchez, a priest, who was the leading figure in the trial of 14 Spanish Republicans, Communists and Anarchists accused of plotting to overthrow General Franco's Government in 1944 has been sentenced to six years imprisonment by a military court here.

Colonel Adolfo Prada, who ordered the surrender of Republican troops in Madrid to General Franco in April 1939 was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Two other accused, Juan Gomez Egido (Socials) and Sigfrido Catala (Anarchist) received the same sentence.

Two—Enrikue Meneses and Isidoro Santos—were acquitted

Raid On Mrs. Kripalani's Hut Averted

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10, (A. P. I.): How timely warning foiled the dark designs of some hooligans in Noakhali who were planning a raid on the cottage in which Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, wife of the Congress President, was staying at a village adjacent to Dattapara, was revealed by Acharya J.. B. Kripalni, Congress President, talking to pressmen this afternoon. Acharya Kripalani had received a letter from his wife narrating the story.

Referring to the letter , Acharya Kripalani revealed that as soon as Mrs. Kripalani came to know of the hooligans' plan from some workers in the cottage, she informed the police and military and the scheme of raiding the hut was nipped in the bud.

Civil Aviation Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan 10, (A.P.I.): Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Member for Communications, has decided to convene a Civil Aviation Conference consisting of representatives of the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, the Indian States, the Flying Clubs, the Chambers of Commerce and the leading industrialist of the country. The conference will be held in New Delhi on Saturday, February 1, and will be continued, if necessary on Sunday, February 2.

CALCUTTA MILLS ORDERED TO SHIP HESSIAN FOR ARGENTINA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.). The Government of India have served notices under the recently promulgated Argentine Jute and Cereals Ordinance on about 50 jute mills in and around Calcutta directing them to load hessian for shipment to Argentina.

The actual Central Government need amounts to about 16,000 tons of hessian and this quantity is to be loaded on three Argentine ships now waiting in Calcutta docks.

MORE INDIAN STUDENTS FOR UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON Jan. 10 (UPA): Indian Educational Officer S. Sundaram said that about 65 Indian studen are scheduled to leave Calcutta on January 26th for the United States where they will enter the second semester at various American Universities.

Their arrival will raise to 875 the number here.

He said that although their arrival will be "a little late for enrollment". University officials agreed to waive the time limit for them.

WOOD SCREWS 1/2" x 4 & 5.

We have pleasure in announcing that we can now supply 1/2"X4 & 5, wood screws at As -/12/- per gross to our regular customers.

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TINMANS RIVETS Nos 6 to 20.

UNIVERSAL SCREW FACTORY
Chheharta (AMRITSAR)

Let us talk it over—

She is a pretty little girl, fond of life as a damsel in sweet seventeens can be. Cinemas, musicals or hiking parties are her favourites and her liking for fineries in clothes and trinkets is a matter of course.

But with all this, she does possess intelligent brains and what's more, she can be deadly serious with her books when the time comes not only to fool the examiners (what are our school and 'varsity exams. if not also a test of the examiners themselves?) but be serious in the class as well. She is naturally the apple of her mamma's eye though there are two more kids in the family.

Of course, the proud parents do want to give their girl the best possible education. They dare think of sending her abroad if she keeps up her high standard of proficiency in the first two years of college. Now, the young girl knows this and is trying her utmost to justify her parents expectations. As for her own ambitions, she wants to be a doctor working for the poor and the rich in a small hospital of her own. Surely her papa can spare some thousands for her instead of giving away the amount as a dowry to a promising son-in-law.

* * *

Well, that sounds very rational indeed, doesn't it? However, what strikes me most is the absence of any inhibitions about marriage in the mind of this girl of the younger generation. (Ten years ago, a girl in a similar position used to swear by marriage or burst into cascades of tears if there ever was a reference to her marriage!) But I am afraid, this very fact is marring the chances of this would-be doctor! Because I was shocked to hear her mother speak of a certain young man on leave in town, only as mothers of maidens can speak! And I jolly well told the mother so! As was expected, she began by telling me that there was quite a lot even for me to learn by bitter experiences in life! Next, she told me that her daughter was not against the idea of getting married. Besides, she couldn't let go such a 'catch' when every play it was becoming more and more difficult for parents to find a suitable match for their daughters.

So far so good. But then why the heck this talk of sending the daughter abroad for studies? Or is it just a way of posing as a progressive? Why can't such parents realise how utterly ridiculous their attitude is. If they claim to know the mind of their daughters better, why not straightaway prepare them for marriage and the great responsibilities which it entails? To say the least, isn't such a dualism unfair to the innocent girls? Surely, with such matrimonial hatchings going around, they cannot be expected to concentrate upon their studies. And if by some chance the first shot in the matrimonial hunt is misfired then it marks not only the end of the girl's brilliant scholastic career. It has a great psychological effect upon her half-baked mind. More often than not, she becomes a wreck even physically. Can the well-meaning parents escape the blame for it ultimately? These days, there is lot of talk about the college girls wanting to eat the cake and keep it too. I for one would say that it is their parents who crave to give their off-springs the old, old comfortable ways of life, combined with the thrill of new independence of outlook.

* * *

Here lies before me a letter from comrade Muhammad Patel asking me to take up the cause of a woman worker who has been externed from the Thana and Kolaba Districts under the Goonda Act. I don't quite see why the comrade has singled out only one woman victim of "Morarji Desai's human hounds" when her own sister has also fallen a prey to them. Or does the comrade think that only the "graceful, cultured and refined" sister deserves impartial pleadings?

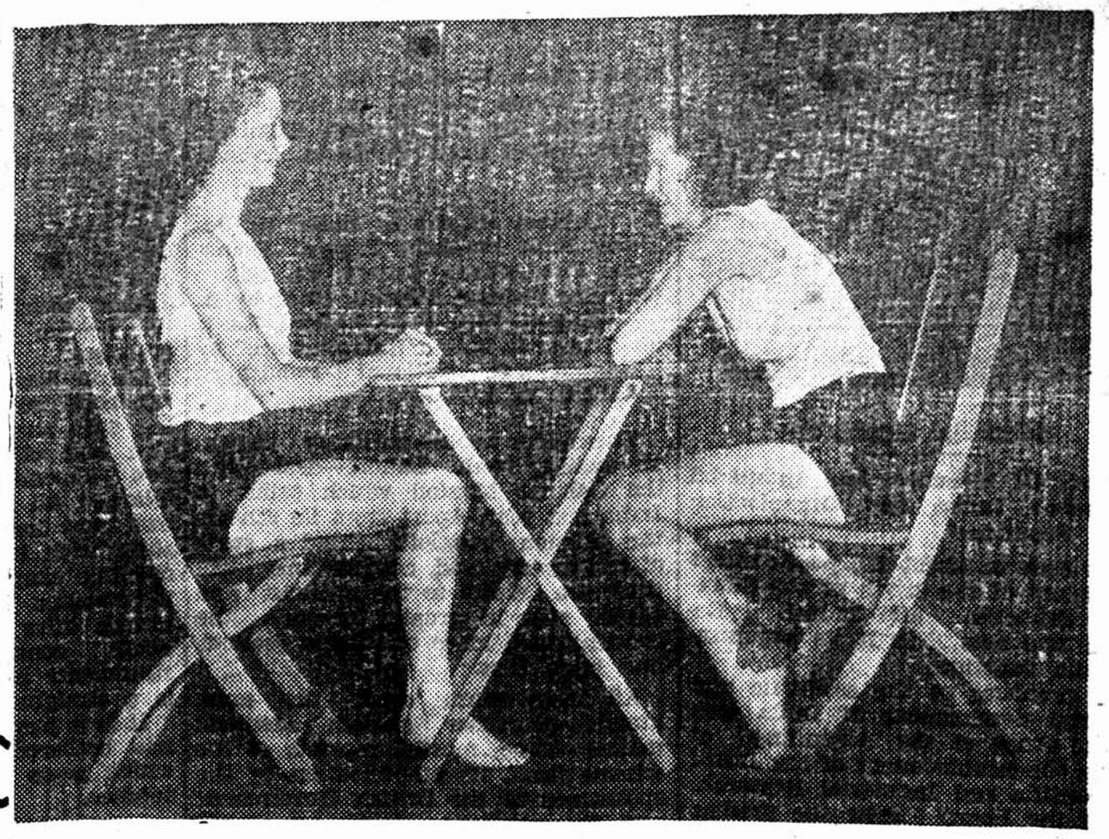
I am sorry I cannot subscribe to this view, much less do I appreciate this idea of taking up the cause of women victims alone when there are dozens of men who have been externed under the same law. When women choose to work in political field on terms of equality, a Comrade should be the last person to make any distinction between the sexes. Moreover, when it is the fundamental question of people's civic rights to express their views, the necessity for a woman pleading for a woman does not arise at all. *It should be the one voice of the people at large. Do you get me, comrade?*

—Leela.

Health & Beauty Series

How Do You Sit?

BY PRUNELLA STACK



When you consider what a large percentage of time during each day is spent in sitting, it seems strange that so little thought is given to the subject.

Can you answer honestly the question "How do I sit?" How, for instance, are you sitting at this moment?

Very few people sit really well. Yet, properly done, sitting can provide a constant correction for round shoulders, sagging chest or protruding "tummy." Wrongly done it accentuates all three. And, if you sit badly for a number of years, it is bound to lead to a deterioration in figure and health. Sitting well, like standing and walking well, is one of the daily good habits which can preserve and maintain fitness.

Early Start

Like all healthy habits good sitting should start at an early age. In point of fact, it does. If you observe a child of about a year old, you will see that it naturally sits erect, with flat shoulders and a well-poised head. It is when the child comes out of the high-chair stage and starts to sit on a grown-up chair that the trouble usually begins.

All too often small legs are allowed to dangle unsupported, small shoulders slump, and the only corrective is an occasional perfunctory "Sit up, darling", from a pre-occupied mother. So bad habits are formed—bad habits which can, and often do, interfere with the digestive organs, slow the circulation and cramp the lungs.

This need never happen. The wise mother can preserve her child's natural ability to sit well until it becomes second nature. A footstool under the chair to support the feet is a first essential. A cushion between the child's back and the chair back will also be found useful as a support to the growing spine. And a good example set by mother is a great incentive! If she "sits tall" the child is much more likely to do so as well.

Here is a picture showing the right and wrong way to sit. How often in a cafe or at a desk does one see the latter rather than the former! Yet there is no question as to which looks nicer or is more beneficial to health and figure.

"Daily Dozen"

Practise the right way. Sit in a straight-backed chair and start by slumping down with the spine curved and the head sagging. Now wriggle yourself backwards until the base of your spine touches the back of the chair. From this point slowly uncurl your spine against the chair, flattening each part of it bit by bit.

Finally, lift up your head, aiming for a concentrated stretch at the back of the neck as though you were flattening it, too, to the back of the chair. Slump again and repeat your uncurling. Do this several times until you get the "feel" of correct sitting. Remember to sit far enough back in the chair for your thighs to be supported by the seat, and when you lean forward do it from the hips with a straight back.

Now comes the important part. It is not enough merely to know how to sit well. You must put this knowledge into practice. There are many opportunities each day—at meals, travelling in bus or tube, sitting at an office desk, and so on. You must resolve consciously to sit correctly at first for five, then for ten, then for fifteen minutes, each day.

Gradually you will acquire the strong back and well-poised head which the daily corrective exercise develops. At first you will feel tired, but once the muscles get used to the new position tiredness will be overcome and finally you will find it more strain to sit badly than to sit well. When this happens you will have mastered one of the most important daily habits for health and beauty.

How to sit and how *not* to sit.

Winner Of The Triple Crown

Miss SUNDER DEODHAR (Maharashtra) who won the Trophy in the Ladies' Singles by defeating her sister Miss Suman Deodhar. Miss Sunder Deodhar has won the Triple Crown by winning Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles titles also.

Combining Realism With Artistry .....

Photography That's New

By PAUL WEST

Commercial photography is to be the subject of an exhibition to be organised by the Institute of British Photographers, which is the guiding spirit and the organising centre of professional photography in the United Kingdom, as it has been for almost 50 years. The exhibition, under the title "Photography Aids Export", will take place in London early in 1947, and will display the present high level of achievement in British commercial photography.

Great interest will be roused by the manner in which modern British photographic art has solved such an important problem as clear representation. The modern tendency in jhotography is to oust the static, which is often boring, by the dynamic; in other words, to introduce movement. How much more enthralling is the sight of a ship ploughing through the waves at full speed than a ship lying motionless at anchor. A blast furnace can either be portrayed as a mass of inanimate metal or a living organism emitting sparks and flames.

Real artistry can produce a picture of extraordinary fascination, especially if the play of light is successfully caught. Even a simple subject such as a climber's boot studded with nails can be realistically portrayed, if the camera artist knows how to hold the spectator's interest by showing a break-neck descent by rope.

Studying The Subject

A pre-requisite of good commercial photography is that the photographer, like any other artist, should have ample opportunity of studying his subject. It is almost a truism to say that a painter or a sculptor lets some time elapse before finally putting his hand to brush or chisel. But a photographer is expected to produce "instantaneous snaps." The modern photographic artist, however, requires not minutes or hours, but days or even weeks in which to study his subject. He "lives" with it.

One photographer who had to make camera studies on a farm, spent a day there but neither he nor the farmer was satisfied with the photographs. They did not catch the eye. When the photographer made another attempt he stayed 10 days on the farm. On the first day, he did nothing but study farm-life. Only at the end of his visit did he attempt any "shots". The result was a series of photographs that combined realism with artistry.

First-Rate Show

The Institute's exhibition promises to be a first-rate show. Its preparation, from the artistic angle, was entrusted to a famous woman artist and designer, whose intention is to break with the conventional and tedious museum technique of covering wall-space and to put forward a new style in the presentation of photography.

The Institute is also considering the appointment of an Advisory Council to assist export groups in preparing photographic material for use abroad and to put them in touch with expert photographers specialising in their industry. From this it seems specialists will gain a firmer footing in commercial photography.

Women's Page

VAGARIES OF AIR

(Continued from Page 5)

Punjabi for Lahore, as the natural media for announcements. Gujarati and Marathi (and also Kanarese) for Bombay. All-India Radio does not seem to recognise the basic fact. The height of centralised folly is evident in the fact that Pashtu programmes for consumption from Peshawar station are arranged and produced in Delhi and then relayed by Peshawar for listeners. This is the most unreasonable and unnatural way of broadcasting. But it goes on merrily in AIR.

A drastic overhauling is absolutely necessary in the whole department. Provincial stations must be given full scope for the growth of their particular requirements and local languages have to be given full play instead of allowing English and/or Hindustani to predominate.

Scientific Research

Council Of Scientific and Industrial Research, India: Its Organisation and Functions".

This book of about 110 pages traces the history of the origin of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and sets forth its organisation and functions.

The problems of the scientific and industrial development of India took definite shape at the beginning of war by the establishment of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Out of the Board grew the present Council in 1942 as registered body under Societies Act XXI of 1860 As per its aims and objects, the Council has set up 20 research committees on various industrial and research problems of the country. The activities of these committees cover many fields such as, undertaking research at universities and research institutions, surveys, utilization and development of research, science intelligence service and evolving of patents. The scope and functions of these have been clearly indicated in the book.

There are also the expansion schemes of the Council which include the planning of research organisation and establishment of National Laboratories. The programme, policy and finance of the schemes have been clearly outlined in this book.

An Appendix is provided, which gives information about the personnels of the various committees, work so far accomplished by them and the research schemes in progress. The publication besides being useful to scientists, industrialists, universities, and science institutions, would be a welcome addition to special libraries.

N. R. T.

AFTERMATH OF CABINET MISSION

"India Steps Forward: The Story of the Cabinet Mission, in Words and Pictures" by Jag Parvesh Chander. The Indian Printing Works, Lahore, Rs. 6/8.

(2) "Cabinet Mission In India" by Dewan Ram Parkash, Tagore Memorial Publications, Lahore, Rs. 4-12.

(3) "The Cabinet Mission, 1946" by A. S. Rajput, Lion Press Lahore, Rs. 3.

(4) "Towards Indian Independence" by Ganpat Rai. National Publishers, Lahore Rs. 3/12.

These four books—curiously enough all hailing from Lahore—deal with the Cabinet Mission which came to India last year. Apart from its scheme the Mission has left behind a spate of controversy and compilations like these are helpful to the publicist and reader alike in groping through the constitutional maze of groups, sections and blindalleys.

All these books cover the same ground—or rather contain identical matter—being, mostly, reprints of the scheme itself, its amplification by the spokesmen of the British Government and the various statemenst made thereon by all the umpteen parties and leaders in India. One may doubt the wisdom of wasting so much precious paper on such a well-thumbed venture, but then the reader can have his own pick.

The most comprehensive as the costliest in the batch is the production by Jag Parvesh Chander. His book tells the story both in words and pictures and thus serves as a useful memento for all those who had anything to do with the Mission. With his usual thoroughness Mr. Chander has reproduced the plethora of statements and counter-statement and also provided a running commentary tracing the strong from Attlee's broadcast to the broadsides of Jinnah which resulted in the Muslim League joining the Interim Government.

Diwan Ram Parekh has divided his book into two sections one dealing with the proceedings of the Mission and other containing the relative appendices. Mr. Rajput has followed an independent line of his own and has freely interspersed the story with his own comments. His opening chapter makes a pertinent introduction to the British Government's offer. Mr. Ganpat Rai's books contains all the important statements in a brief compass. It is a straightforward narrative.

It is a pity nene of the four editors has bothered to provide an index, which is so necessary for quick reference.

N. G. JOG.

PRECIS WRITING

"GUIDE TO PRECIS WRITING & DRAFTING" By L. N. Mitra, Prabartak Publishers, 61, Bowbazaar St., Calcutta. Price Rs. 4/8.

The art of precis-writing consists of "mastering a quantity of information in a short time and narrating it in a strictly circumscribed and limited style, denuded of the exuberance of original composition". Obviously a difficult art, but the author has simplified it very much for students with his lucid explanations and the large number and variety of specimen exercises. The publication will prove useful to candidates sitting for Government examinations.

Pakistan---Why Not?

"PAKISTAN X-RAYED": Edited by Ganpat Rai, National Publishers, Lahore. Rs. 3/-.

One would have hoped that even the ordinary light of reason instead of high-powered X-rays would have disclosed the self-consuming and cancerous flaws in the Pakistan Body. But now things have gone so far and got so inextricably mixed up with party machines, power complexes and mass conscience that reason has nought to do with it, as the League leader was gracious enough to admit the other day. Days there were when the fissiparous tendencies slyly fostered by the Arch Imperialists in retreat could be seen through and warded off. The experience of the anti-Indian agitation in Burma and Ceylong and the consequent severence of the former from the India should have made things clear enough for a man of ordinary understanding.

But unfortunately for us, the lesson of that experience is lost as recent events indicate. The menace of Pakistan to Indian Unity and therefore to Indian Independence has grown fast and furious and it is all the more necessary that a brake is applied if disaster and chaos are to be avoided.

By the very nature of things the brake needs to be applied by Muslim intellectuals and the modest volume under review contains enough argument to bring about the longed for change of heart.

The problem of 'Pakistan' is herein scrutinised from various angles of interval as well as external politics and economy. The thought-provoking contributions of Ch. Akbar Khan, Syed Hossain, Prof. Charles Behre and Jeth Mal Parsram not to speak of a score of political luminaries, among whom are to be found. Acharya Kripalani, the late Shrinivas Sastry, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, makes this a must-be-read book by all Indians—even Pakistan protagonists.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Camp and the Conference both are over—I believe and so says every one, they were a grand success,—I mean, all the functions in connection with the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference.... Now there are only a few Delegates remaining here; mostly from Sind—and we have yet to look after their stay ....Thus, you will know that I am still very busy. Nonetheless, I do not wish to lose my weekly contact with you.

So much is there to be said about all the functions, and such little space is there at our disposal, that I do not know how I should manage to say even the most important things. Besides, there is a large number of photographs, and I can hardly give here a few selected ones. From the detailed programme which was published in this "Corner" a few weeks ago, ofcourse, you know what functions took place—Yes. each one of those functions was held and went all-right.

On the first day (27th December, 1946), Premier B. G. Kher, our President, visited the Camp early in the morning. He went round and personally saw the arrangements for and the comforts of the Campers, with whom later he took breakfast. He also had a group photograph with them. At exactly 9 a.m. the open sessions of the Conference began, with the inaugural address by Shri Kher.

"Recreation and leisure should be considered as part and parcel of children's education," Shri B. G. Kher declared. "After five years' continuous efforts and work," he said, "we should reflect on what progress we have been able to make. If twenty-five years ago someone had thought of calling such a gathering as the present one to ponder over the problems of the children's welfare, it would have appeared very strange and uncalled for, because in those days it was a general practice to treat children in an orthodox and strict manner."

He emphasised the importance of the initial psychology of a child and said that his way of thinking was quite different from that of an adult. "To bring up a child in a proper manner and to give him the right kind of education so that he may become a source of help to his community as a whole, he should be made conscious of his qualities and intelligence," he observed. "Children should never be treated harshly or lectured to in an orthodoxway, because most of the things he is told to-day are more than a puzzle to him. The very mention of the present type of education makes him feel dull and unresponsive."

Shri Kher continued, "Children should be afforded opportunities to play and mix with other children. Balkan-ji-Bari was established to create an appealing and attractive atmosphere for them. Not only Sindhis or Gujaratis but children belonging to all communities, creeds and provinces will be encouraged and entertained here. If children of to-day are handled and educated properly, they would bring important changes in the India of to-morrow. I attach great importance to the efforts of Balkan-ji-Bari, because as the Education Minister and President of the Association, I wish to see children educated in the right way. The vital object of the unity among all communities could only be achieved by bringing all the children together into one fold."

Then Shri Kher dealt with the scheme prepared by the Balkanji-Bari and hoped that it would be successful. He also made an appeal for funds for the Association. One of the items on the agenda of the meeting was to change the name of the Association, which Shri Kher did not like. He saw no objection to the original name and appealed to the Delegates to retain it, and this they actually did, for the proposer withdrew his amendment. After Shri Kher's leaving the Camp, Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, Vice-President, took the chair, and on that and the next day, the new Constitution, with certain amendments, was finally passed. Well, I hope to tell you more about the Camp and the Conference next week.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Kher - Bombay 26

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Organiser, addressing the Conference (left); and dances of Children at the Balkan-ji-Bari Variety Entertainment Concert.

Premier B. G. Kher, President, Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, addressing the Delegates of the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, which he inaugurated at Borivli (Bombay) on December 27: On his right are Shrimati Parwati T. Gidwani and Shri Lalchand A. Jaytiani, President and Vice-President respectively of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari; while on his left is Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, in whose garden estate was held the camp and the Conference. Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani presided at the Conference after Shri B. G. Kher left.

Art Outweighed By Politics—Excluded From National Movement—Position Of Art Today—Accepted As Obligation By Government—How To Approach Art—Indian Art Exhibition In London—Gandhiji Honoured By His Birth-Place—Bombay Artists' Success At Calcutta—Who Is Mr. Pandya?

Art, as is well known, has been allocated to the compartment of education by the popular Interim Government at the Centre. The department, though it has begun to function, is treating art as a mere routine work. The Government have not yet announced their policy with respect to the various arts and the procedure which they intend to follow for the purposes of the reorganisation and administration of the same. One is at a loss to understand why the period of suspense should have been prolonged indefinitely.

Nothing Definite

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who is in charge of Art and Education, got an opportunity in his inaugural address at the Asiatic Art and Cultural Conference held at Calcutta in the last week of December, to say something definite about art, but he preferred to make a brief reference to it in a general way. However what little he said about art reflects a keen sense of aesthetic appreciation on his part. He acknowledges that those who try to serve art and culture are doing a great service and then he advises those who are interested in the revival of the general happiness of the country to take interest in the work of renovating reuniting and re-establishing the ancient culture of this land. The revitalisation of art is essential to the success of the task of nation-building but it needs inspiration and initiative from the government.

In his address at the general assembly of the Sino-Indian Society held at Calcutta on December 25 Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the overwhelming difficulties which lie in the way of understanding and appreciating the things of the mind like art, literature and culture in the current atmosphere 'overladen with politics'; and then he straightly pointed out "we are so mixed up with things of everyday that we do not get a clear perspective of the inner meaning of culture." As a matter of fact no difficulty should be cited as an excuse for the utter neglect of art by the government and the people in any country.

Politics At Fault

It is obviously the fault of politicians, if politics has assumed gigantic proportions and has outweighed every other interest however vital the same be. Philistinism, which is a manifestation of the culture fostered by politics, is rampant in modern educated India. It has arrested the progress and propagation of the various Indian arts of high order and has, on the contrary provided, to sophisticated forms, a fertile soil for their germination and growth. The political movement has prepared India for freedom. It should have as well, encouraged her to retain and develop on the right lines, her various arts as a distinction of her national life.

It is the preoccupation with politics which has led to the failure on the part of the educated people to analyse and appraise the traditions and traits of their own art and culture. The system of education has brought the western culture within their reach, but it has not trained them to discriminate between the best and the worst of the west and to appreciate, by comparison, the best of the culture of their own. Frankly speaking, education has thrown the doors open to westernism in the disguise of the socalled modern trends. Consequently the pattern of the modern Indian culture has come to bear the hall-mark of monogrelism which is evident in a maximum degree in the domain of art.

Art At Present

Independence was defined as the goal of the political movement and the same has now appeared on the political horizon of India. The movement was conducted in accordance with a definite plan and on national lines. It was conceived as a process to rebuild and consolidate India as a nation before the attainment of the ultimate goal. Swadeshism, eradication of illiteracy, education, removal of untouchability, promotion of unity and popularisation of the national language were recognised as nation-building forces and were placed as important items on the programme of the movement. One, therefore, wonders why art, which has proved its worth as a cultural asset and as a unifying and nation-building force should have been left as a plaything of politics.

The unhappy consequences of the indifference shown to art by the government and also by the enlightened section of the people are clearly reflected in the picture of the artistic life of the country. Architecture and sculpture stand as merely archaeological interests. Painting has been a subject of haphazard revivalism. Music and dance especially in the North are losing the distinctive marks of their high technique. The stage has taken shelter in inconspicuous corners. Industry appears to disregard the values of the originality of designs. The film, with all the vagaries of an industrial concern, has acquired undue prominence as a great art. There is no link between various arts and industry. Artists are divided into two camps. Above all the hereditary exponents of music and dance and the craftsmen engaged in the manufacture of various artistic crafts are eagerly waiting for the D. Day.

The installation of the popular government at the Centre should be acclaimed as the triumph of the political movement. It should expedite the dawn of the D. Day for India's artists and craftsmen. The allocation of art to the portfolio of education is a distinct evidence of the acknowledgement by the Interim Government of the obligations eschewed by the previous regime. It is also a sign of increased interest in culture, which Mr. Rajagopalachari, believes, is a good omen and a thing appropriate to the present time. The Government's interest in art—an important aspect of culture—will be measured by the manner in which it is handled by them. The Government should administer art efficiently and undistracted by any political situation outside the Secretariat at New Delhi. They should find out their own approach to it and give a right lead to the people.

How To Approach

A few recent events, however, furnish ground for assumption that the department is allowed to treat art as a routine work and to follow in the footsteps of and lend support to the monopolists of revivalism. Paintings for the exhibition held at Paris on the occasion of the Unesco Conference were selected without any standards and collected without any system, and an invidious distinction was made between the artists for the purposes of publicity. The work of the organisation of an exhibition of contemporary Asiatic Art and of the formation of a committee is left by the India Council of World Affairs to a single society. If the Government are concerned with these exhibitions in any way, they could have easily avoided every irregularity by adopting a sound policy with respect to the exhibitions of contemporary Indian art in as well as outside India.

Art is not likely to be better off even with the popular Government if it is handled in the way in which music is handled by the All-India Radio. With the acceptance of art as a concern of the State the Government have undertaken fourfold responsibility of administration, education, exhibition and dissemination. They should find out where to make a beginning from and what goal to attain. The beginning should be logically made with the exhaustive survey of arts, the recording of the high technique of dance and music and the formulation of high standards of various arts. Such a procedure will involve co-operation of the accredited hereditary exponents.

The Government have not yet approached the right men for the sake of the art of the genuine and high quality. None of the "living repositories" of the tradition is known to have been invited to demonstrate Indian dance at the Unesco Conference. The Government have begun to give grants to cultural and educational institutions. They ought to reserve funds for patronage to the starving artists of the hereditary rank if they care to preserve and propagate art of the right type and to initiate the process of cultural regeneration of India in the right way.

No Statement Yet

The news flashed out from London on December 29, regarding the exhibition of Indian art which the Royal Academy proposes to stage as its winter show towards the end of the current year is almost a repetition of what has, so far, appeared in news-columns in divided and smaller doses. Time does not seem to be opportune for the Royal Academy or the Government of India to issue a detailed statement to which the Indian public is entitled. Even the names of all the members of the Indian Committee and the basis on which it was selected are not declared yet.

The Government of India are understood to have lent active support to the exhibition probably on the terms of the Royal Academy. They ought to have discriminated between an exhibition of Indian Art and the Commercial and Industrial Exhibition sponsored by the Government of Australia or the Canadian National Fair to be held at Toronto. One of the terms which the Government ought to insist upon is the addition of the sections of contemporary art and artisti handicrafts to the exhibition. India will derive no benefit from a display of the show-cases and cabinets of antique-dealers and collectors.

Honour To Gandhiji

It is refreshing to note that the people of Porbandar—the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi—have decided to commemorate his unique achievements in an appropriate manner. The scheme, which has received the blessings of H. H. the Maharanasaheb of Porbandar aims at the acquisition and preservation of the house in which Gandhiji was born and at the erection of a Kirti Mandir. Besides the acquisition of the house a tablet should be affixed to every place at Porbandar with which Gandhiji had any connection in his early years.

To be an appropriate memorial to Gandhiji, the "Kirti Mandir" should be a magnificent monument of Indian architecture and should be decorated with murals in the Indian style portraying his ideals and achievements. Arrangements should also be made for the collection and exhibition of all the available material concerning Gandhiji's life. How a nation should pay its homage to its celebrities is illustrated by the acquisition by Britain of the house of Shakespeare at Start-ford-on-Avon. India should make a beginning with Gandhiji and should evolve a scheme of "national memorials" to be erected irrespective of caste or creed to her celebrities of the past and present.

Well Done Bombay!

Bombay tops the list of the prize-winning centres at the Art-in-Industry exhibition organised by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry at Calcutta. Out of the total prize-money of over Rupees 20,000 Bombay has claimed Rupees 9,000. Two scholarships of Rupees 1,000 each have gone to the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The success achieved by the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art at Calcutta is an evidence of the soundness of training imparted in the institution. Bombay has, in this institution a well organised and progressive centre of art. The industrial and commercial world of Bombay, should appreciate the values of Commercial and Industrial designing. It should evince interest in the school by at least absorbing capable designers who pass out from it.

This Is Pandya

Mr. Mukund T. Pandya, whose "Toilet" is reproduced in these columns is one of the young and promising Indian artists. He is one of the leading members of the "larger" group of Gujarati artists practising in Bombay. Mr. Pandya has undergone full training in art at the Sir J. J. School of Art and was also in the post-diploma mural decoration class for one year with a Government scholarship. He paints exclusively in the Indian style and is one of the regular participants in the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibitions.

Mr. Pandya has always resisted the temptation of the wash technique. Fidelity to India's tradition of the colour-technique and love for sombre colours are the main features of his paintings. Mr. Pandya seems to have based his art on the Rajasthan traditions with occasional leaning towards folk art. Lately he has begun to paint the village-life of Gujarat.

Toilet

By Mukund J. Pandya.

Do You Know That

1. Every week 235,000,000 people throughout the world flock for entertainment to the cinemas.
2. An electron is 1,840 times lighter than the smallest atom.
3. Every cubic mile of sea water contains 2,800 tons of metallic magnesium.
4. On the bob of Big Ben's pendulum weighing four hundredweight is a half-penny placed to keep the clock exactly right.
5. Under Toronto's traffic by-laws pedestrians are required to raise their arms when they are about to turn.
6. Plywood was used four or five thousand years ago by the Egyptians.
7. Morocco leather is neither tanned nor worked in Morocco.
8. The common cold costs Britain 40,000,000 working days a year.
9. The world's first steam engine, a toy invented by Hero, of Alexandria, more than twenty centuries ago, was jet-propelled.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Remember *Gungadin?*

Remember "Lives Of A Bengal Lancer?" "Drums?" "Thief Of Baghdad?" "Kismet?" And all the other perversions and distortions and libellous portrayals of Indian and Oriental life and culture perpetrated on an ignorant and already prejudiced world by the film producers of Hollywood and Britain?

The naive pleasure-seekers, the sophisticates who are more Anglicised than the English, may have been taken in by the superficial, tinselly grandeur and glamour of some of these films, but many of us have boiled in rage to see our people so scandalously lampooned on the world screen.

"Why is nothing done to stop this constant misrepresentation of the ways of the East, this depiction of Oriental characters as if all of us of India or Arabia were naked sadhus or scheming villains or, at best, cringing slaves of the 'godly' British?" This question has been asked a number of times and by many in the country.

When I visited Hollywood eight years ago I put this question to some of the major producers there. And they told me that they took elaborate care to present "authentic" Indian atmosphere and characters by engaging "technical advisers" to help in such productions. On further enquiry, it was revealed, that these so-called experts on Indian life and manners were retired British colonels or majors recommended by the BRITISH Embassy in Washington which, at that time, was supposed to be looking after the interests of India, along with other parts of the Empire. No wonder with the help of these "technical advisers", pictures like "Gungadin" were produced.

Now that Mr. Asaf Ali (who is a modern, sophisticated person, besides being a proved patriot) is going to Washington as our first Ambassador to U.S.A., may I take this opportunity to remind him not to overlook this matter which so vitally concerns the honour and prestige of India?

*

"Amusing" and "Picturesque"

In this connection I have read with great interest and satisfaction the speech delivered by one of the Indian delegates, Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, at a meeting of the Committee of Mass Media of Communication at the U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference in Paris, in the course of which he lodged a spirited protest against the misrepresentation of India and the Orient in the American press and in Americon films and over the American radio.

"How is India known to the people of the Western countries?", asked Mr. Saiyidain, raising a point which deserves the immediate and serious consideration not only of U.N.E.S.C.O. but of India's leaders of thought and opinion, "As her own Mass Media of Communication are not yet fully developed, people in Europe and America generally get their ideas of India through what is put in their press or films or on their radio. I do not think I shall be far wrong in saying that, generally speaking, through the press and the radio unpleasant or ugly incidents like communal riots are featured prominently, while matters of the highest cultural value and import are ignored because they are not 'news.' Similarly if you see films of Indian or Oriental life, usually prepared in Hollywood or other western centres of film production, you will find that they do not give an accurate and faithful picture of conditions in general but are interested only in taking a sesantional view of things. Thus India would be either a part of the "mysterious" East possessing fabulous wealth and splendour or a land full of superstition and Yogis and the vanishing rope trick. I am sure you will agree with me that an approach of this kind is not the best way of promoting international understanding and goodwill....Nothing can be be more annoying and exasperating to a country like India or China than to be thought merely as "amusing" or "funny" or "picturesque" by other nations...."

May one hope that while in Washington Mr. Asaf Ali will use the prestige of his high office to press home this point to those control the press, the radio and the motion picture industry in the U.S.A.?

*

India and Indo-China

More than once it has been proved to the world that there is nothing insular or chauvinistic about Indian nationalism. Indeed, Indian nationalism has always been inspired by motives of Inter-national understanding and sympathy.

Every time any other country or people has suffered the pangs of oppression the soul of India has cried out in sympathy and sent a message of fraternal unity across mountains and oceans. Not infrequently, starving, impoverished India has given expression to her sympathy in more concrete terms and sent material succour to the suffering and the oppressed of other lands.

During the Balkan war, when Turkey, then the "sick man of Europe" was threatened by the European imperialists, Indians not only gave strong expression to their feelings of sympathy but actually financed and sent a medical mission to Turkey. No doubt, for the vast mass of Indian Muslims, it was a matter of pan-Islamic interest. But the solid support that the nationalist Hindus later gave to the Khilafat agitation established the fact that Indian hearts beat in unison with the sufferings and hopes of every fellow victim of imperialism.

Since then India has given moral and material expression to her fraternal feelings for Abyssinia, Spain, China, the Soviet Union, the persecuted Jews of Nazi Germany and the American Negroes living under the terror of lynchings. To democratic Spain fighting the hordes of Franco went the one-man medical mission of Doctor Atal, and the one-man goodwill mission of Pandit Nehru who visited Barcelona under fire. To China went a full-fledged Medical Mission, again under the leadership of Doctor Atal, and one of the five doctors, Kotnis, never came back having sealed the bond of Indo-Chinese unity with his blood.

There is nothing surprising, therefore, that two eminent Indian leaders like Pandit Nehru and Sarat Babu should come out with statements pledging India's sympathy and support to the people of Indo-China (or Viet Nam) who today are fighting the imperialist forces of France. The appeal of Sarat Babu for volunteers to proceed to Indo-China to fight for the freedom of that country, is a dramatic and dynamic gesture which is in keeping with the international traditions of nationalist India.

If there is anything surprising, it is that a country like France with long and cherished traditions of 'Equality, Liberty and Fraternity', claiming to be the mother of all modern republics, should still be pursuing the imperialist policies of Tory Britain—and pre-revolutionary Bourbon France! It becomes all the more paradoxical—and reprehensible—in view of the presence of Socialists and Communists in the French Government. Or are we to be confirmed in the oft-repeated accusation that the white man may be a democrat or socialist (or even a communist) at home but he is invariably an imperialist abroad.

*

A Columnist Who Told The Truth—About Columnists!

When Damon Runyon died last month, America lost one of her most famous and popular columnists. According to his dying wish, his ashes were strewn over New York's Broadway from a flying aeroplane. Thus did Runyan finally identify himself with the city that he loved and that he wrote about with such obvious fondness and understanding. And thus did he carry on even after his death his tradition of defiant cynicism that marks so much of what he wrote.

I have just been reading through SHORT TAKES, the collection of the best of Runyon columns, which appeared shortly before his death and am struck by the cheerful chatter of this wayside philosopher.

"My autobiography, or life story", he writes. "is one thing you can bet I will never write.

"If I told the truth, a lot of persons, including myself, might go to jail. If I held out the truth or just told it half way, a lot of my pals who now have confidence in me would be saying: 'That Rnyon is a scraedy-cat and a phony bum. As long as he was going to write his life at all, why didn't he write it on the emmus." (Meaning 'on the level').

"Of course, an even more potent reason why I am never going to write my own tale is that there is no sure money in that tripe. It is purely speculative. It might sell but the odds are against it.....

"I am frankly a hired Hessian on the typewriter and have never pretended to be anything else and when I write something I want to know in advance how much I am going to be paid for it in advance.....

"I am aware that there are many other writing fellows, especially in the newspaper columning dodge who write out of sheer altruism and who pick up their weekly wage envelopes merely as a matter of form. But not Professor Runyon. The Professor wants his. I think I am less spurious than those muggs who let on that their journalistic pursuits are guided by motives far above mere gold."

A disarming, refreshing but by no means naive or unrehearsed candour runs right through his columns. For instance, this is how he explains the absence of his column for a number of days: "My column is slightly irregular.....the major reason is that I have nothing to say. I hesitate a long time before revealing this. I realize that it may be a great shock to some of my customers and might create a precedent of far-reaching consequences among newspaper columnists. I mean it might change the present old established practice of columnists who have nothing to say, saying it.....The man never lived who had something to say every day of his life. By something to say, I mean of course, something worth listening to or reading. But if editors took to leaving out columnists when they have nothing to say, every columnist would be reduced to about three appearances per week and some less and that would be bad for the columning racket."

Or listen to this exquisite piece of self-reproach: "I sized up some of my columns as they appeared in print and I said to myself, well, Runyon, I see you are up to your old habit of windifying. This, dear reader, is the habit of being too windy. I might say garrulous or verbose, which denotes an excess of words in proportion to thought, but I prefer windy. Windifying is common to many of our public figures (How very much more true in India!—CHRONICLER) and private citizens. It prevails among officials and even the clergy but is more pronounced among writers than any other class.....I admit I am often a flagrant offender....."

And finally, in defence of devoting so much of the LAST PAGE space to quotations from Runyon's book, I may give one more quotation:

"One of my fair readers, evidently a very nice lady, wrote that she thought my column the best in the world. Well it ought to be in view of the many years I have been stealing from the greatest writers that ever lived.....I steal from Plato, Socrates, Woodrow Wilson, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Mr. Dooley, Euripides, Nat Fleischer's All-Time Ring Record, Lincoln's speeches, Ingersoll's lectures, LaGuardia's readings of the comic strips, Caesar (Irving and Arthur and Julius), Butler (Nick, Sam, Ben and Bill), Dickens, Cato, Thoreau, Emerson, and Whitman.....I steal from everybody and as bold as brass. And yet I feel that in depredations I am a sort of intellectual Robin Hood. I steal from the rich in wisdom and give it to the poor....."

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